CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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VOL. VIII NO. 238 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
1st October	"MANDALA" †	8,246
2nd "	"DELTA"	8,087
9th "	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,083
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
6th November	"SYRIA"	6,633
early "	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,811
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"SARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
25th Sept.	Linga	Karachi via Kath. Ports
27th "	Berala	Karachi & P. Gulf
29th "	Karagola	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Comm.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
† Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5052	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	O. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	23th Sept.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kawashima	3133	7th Oct.	19th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	26th Sept.	4th Oct.
Benin Maru	G. Ishikawa	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
India Maru	R. Yano	9th Oct.	15th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. 2

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0",000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,52,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,821/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
K. F. STEINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,650,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Re. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Re. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained o application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 2nd Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 27, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£785, 943
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 3 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual Terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING,

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-3
Reserve Fund	15,69,558 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE DITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busine apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready & vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,75,000
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative:
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas.
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
10, McLeod Street, Bombay.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS

of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
Post Box No. 403,
BOMBAY
Telegrams "EASTKIP."

HEAD OFFICE
6-1 Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE SERVICE
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta
G. N. B. Fox,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building,
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 188

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolment for vacation classes, to be continued throughout October vacation is proceeding 80, Esplanade Road. 5272

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced Graduate in noble families. Apply Box No. 1179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5236

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER See personally Dr. C. N. SHROFF 404, Kalbadevi Road, above Manchnaram Ismaram Gariwalla. 5275

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good BILLIARD MARKER. Apply personally CLERK, Hindu Gymkhana. 5222

WANTED—A CLERK for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 5277

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort, Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 5276

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—5—75 for the Ghatkuper Kirol Municipality. Apply to the President, with testimonials. 5289

WANTED An experienced MOTOR MECHANIC, pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the AGENTS, The Ahmedabad Transport Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 5221

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, expert and experienced of "Dizel Engineer" for up-country gin and press. See personally DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL, Kalbadevi. 5292

WANTED—A competent MANAGER, well-versed in Carding and Spinning for a local Mill. Good salary to a competent man. Apply Box No. 1189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5285

WANTED.—Second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in double roller gin machineries for up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5304

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for a post of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY for a public Association also to conduct a monthly magazine. Apply with certificate and pay, to JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY, c/o Bohra Bazar St., Fort, Bombay, between 6 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) 5193

CORRESPONDENCE and FILING CLERK. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem. Must be experienced in Office routine and conscientious worker. Apply stating age, caste, etc, in own handwriting with true copies of testimonials to Box No. 1178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5235

WANTED—A competent ICE ENGINEER with sound practical experience to work a 20 ton ammonia Ice plant. Handsome salary to a really capable man. Apply with full particulars of experience and salary expected, to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5288

WANTED—A well-qualified VAID with good knowledge of modern medicinal systems, to manufacture Yunani and Ayurvedic medicines in strict compliance with the instructions of the Ancients, and to control the working of the Joint Pharmacy on modern scientific lines, terms offered according to qualifications. Apply before 20th October, 1920, to the SECRETARY, Gwalior Ayurvedic and Yunani Pharmacy, Ltd., Gwalior, C. I. 4974

B. S. RAILWAY—Medical Department—Wanted an experienced and English knowing COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 30 per month, including high price allowance, with free quarters. Apply at once, stating age, previous experience etc. to the Undersigned. S. J. ALVAREZ, Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 5298

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—New stock of Pollock's Crud OIL ENGINES, just received per s.s. "Rinda." Buyers are requested to book their orders at once. Sole Agents (Bombay Presy.) MAJMUNDAR, SAVOR and Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5162

FOR SALE—Secondhand TENNIS BALLS best makes. Used for three days only. Rs. 5/8/0 per doz. Reduction made in large orders. Apply Box No. 1186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5265

FOR SALE—One STUDEBAKER CAR E. M. F. 7-seater, 4-cylinder 25 H.P. in perfect running order with spare parts, extra tube, tyre and stepney, as good as new. Price Rs. 4,500 or offer. S. C. MUKERJI, Vakil Saugor, C.P. 5294

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at 25 per cent. discount from the list price of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 nett. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy a machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—For Office, third floor, electric lights and fans will be fitted as desired by tenant, 59/61, Cawasji Patel Street, Cassinath's House. Apply Cassinath's Office, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 5307

TO LET—A BUNGALOW with Compound and garrage near the Mahalaxmi Temple. Suitable for Hindus. Ground Floor and two Storeys. Apply at the SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5271

TO LET—Large GODOWNS in Mangaldas Market. Apply to SECRETARY, the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET CO., LD., No. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 5301

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

WANTED—A B.A., LL.B., for the post of Nyayadhish in the Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Only men with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials to—

HYAM S. ISRAEL,
5297 State Karbhari, Akalkot.

NOTICE.

I have LOST temporary RECEIPT No. 2125 of the Fazoolbhai Mills, Ltd., if anybody may get it please send it to the address mentioned below:—

HARIVALLABH BALDEVDAS,
5303 Chhipichawal, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS on Regular Temporary Establishment. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to:—

THE A. C. R. E.,
5296 Poona.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or an L.C.P. and S., for sole charge of King Edward VII Memorial Dispensary at Gariadhar Palitana State. Pay Rs. 50—2—5—75. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana. 5291

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

A firm of high standing and best References (at Amritsar and Lahore) importing Piece-Goods and Yarns from Overseas is desirous of entering into Business relations with Cotton Goods manufacturers or Mill Agents as Agents or Principal Buyers. Sole Agencies for Northern India also undertaken. Large sales guaranteed. Please correspond with S. M. C., c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 5295

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

On account of Postal Strike the Shareholders of The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., are requested to take delivery of the Dividend Warrants from the Bank on production of their Share Certificates.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.
5311

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 4,700 lbs. of different qualities of waste produced in the National Spinning, Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., at Rajkot. Samples may be inspected at the office of the Company, 2nd floor, Sri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11 and 4 every day except on Sundays. Tenders will be received up to o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5308

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England).

INTERIM DIVIDEND FOR 1920.

WE shall be glad if SHAREHOLDERS will call at the Bank to take delivery of their DIVIDEND WARRANTS, as OWING to the PRESENT POSTMEN'S STRIKE, it is not thought advisable to post the same. If dividends are not called for by Wednesday, they will be posted on Wednesday night to the respective shareholder's addresses.

L. F. TUCKER
5269 *Manager.*

NOTICE.

Bombay, 12th July, 1920.

Messrs. LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO.,
Agents for Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co.,
Carbolic Soap Manufacturers, Manchester,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

We, the Agra Soap Manufacturing Company, hereby acknowledge that we have recently been manufacturing, exposing for sale and selling under the name of Carbolic Soap, soap with a get-up similar to the well known Carbolic soap of Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., of Manchester, England.

We express our regret for this infringement of the rights of yourselves and your constituents and tender you an unqualified apology for the same.

We hereby undertake never to repeat the infringement either by ourselves our servants or agents or any one acting with our knowledge and permission whether directly or indirectly.

You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter.

Yours, faithfully,
The Agra Soap Manufacturing Co.,
The handwriting of
ALI MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED.
True Copy
C. B. & CO.
Attorneys for F. C. Calvert & Co.
5220

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GAS SUPPLY.

I regret in spite of every effort by the European and Goanese staff aided by a few loyal men it has been only possible to keep the furnaces alight. Gas making has however been started yesterday, Monday, and it is now hoped to afford a partial supply on Tuesday. There will be no public lighting at present.

I have offered to reinstate the seven men put off because we no longer had work for them, pending discussion and decision by the 15th instant, and to submit the case of the dismissed man to arbitration, but the men apparently would not listen to Mr. Ginwala who was understood to say he gave up their case.

If the gas will not light when main tap is turned on TURN IT OFF AGAIN and wait. Keep the main tap shut off until the gas will light properly.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

BENGAL BRIDGE AND BOLT CO,, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE second Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 30th September 1920, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1920, declaring a divident and transacting any other ordiary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to 30th September both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. C. BANERJEE,,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta:
Dated, 14th September, 1920.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS REPORT.

To The Shareholders,

Gentlemen.

We beg to submit the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1920, shewing a profit of Rs. 2,90,233-4-6 to which is to be added a balance of Rs. 22,335-15-11 brought forward from last half-years' profit making a total of Rs. 3,12,569-2-5. After making provision for Income-tax, Super-tax, and commission to Directors and Managing Agents there is a balance of Rs. 2,56,144-4-5 which your Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

In writing off for depreciation proportion of preliminary expenses	Rs. 48,564-15-0
In paying a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital for the half-year	Rs. 185,000-0-
Balance carried forward	Rs. 22,579-4-11
Total	Rs. 256,144-4-

It is not proposed in this instance to appropriate anything for reserve out of the profits because, as shefwn on the balance sheet, a reserve of Rs. 2,50,000 has resulted from the sale of 50,000 shares at a premium of Rs. 5 per share.

Taken in conjunction with the balance sheet for the previous half-year it will be seen that during the first years' working of the Company the following total amounts have been placed to Depreciation and Reserve viz:—

Depreciation—

1st Half-Year	Rs. 46,278- 9-6
2nd Half-Year	Rs. 48,564-15-6
Total ...	Rs. 94,843- 9-0

Reserve—

1st Half-Year	Rs. 25,000-0-0
2nd Half-Year	Rs. 250,000-0-0
Total ...	Rs. 275,000-0-0

The orders in hand are highly satisfactory and are only limited for the time being by the present capacity of the Factory. In the Structural Shop Contracts to the value of Rs 15 lacs are booked. The Bolt and Rivet paint since removal from Ramkristopur to Shalimar is producing 120 tons per month of highly profitable work and with new machinery which has now actually arrived and in course of installation an outturn of 250 tons per month will soon be attained.

Machinery to the value of Rs. 10 lacs is on order for various departments out of which about 40 per cent. has already been delivered to the Factory. It should be noted, however, that the profits from manufacture so far have resulted from the working of the original plant purchased from the Vendors so that with the new and up-to-date machinery and buildings now in course of erection the prospects for the immediate future are distinctly good as the balance of machinery ordered for structural department. Foundry, Saw Mill, Machine Shop and the Bolt and Rivet Department to the value of Rs. 6 lacs is due to arrive by the end of the current year.

It should be further mentioned that due to Mr. J. C. Banerjee's personal attention to buying machinery in England from Munitions Boards sales a saving to the Company of £25,000 to £30,000 sterling was effected.

As indicated on the balance sheet the stocks have been valued at cost and under local market rates.

In addition to machinery valued at Rs. lacs still to arrive in India some Rs. 6 lacs raw material are on indent, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, a small proportion being reserved for general merchant business.

Since the last report considerable progress has been made in construction of the various workshops which it is hoped will be completed and well equipped with the new machinery by the end of this year.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
C. A. CARR,
T. E. T. UPTON,
A. J. ELDER,
Directors.

J. C. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 14th Sept. 1920. 5245

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SALARY, RS. 1,000 PER MONTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Municipal Hospitals. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine and Surgery and be trained Bacteriologists with first-rate knowledge and experience in infectious diseases. They should be under 50 years of age and should produce evidence of experience in the charge of hospitals or beds for infectious diseases during a period of not less than 6 months and of experience in a responsible capacity of the work of a Bacteriologist.

The candidate appointed will be required to take charge, in the first instance, of two hospitals containing in all 300 beds.

The appointment will be for five years and renewable at the end of that time. Three months' notice of intention to resign will be required. In accordance with Section 83 of the Municipal Act, 1888 the Officer appointed will be liable to dismissal for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

The salary of the post will be Rs. 1,000 per month.

The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained from the Executive Health Office in Bombay.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 1st November 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th Sept. 1920. 5212

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED,

CARS are available for Bandra Feast, Nasik Pilgrimmage and Poona Races from Bombay and back.

Cars are supplied on weekly and monthly contracts at reasonable rates and reduced rate to Shareholders.

For particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW & Co., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited, 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 4889, or Garage at Jetha Street, Lamington Road. 5142

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—1, D.C. shunt wound DYNAMO, of 110 volts 9 to 12 Amperes of Bombay Electric Company with shunt regulator slide rails and pulley, useful for charging Motor Car accumulator or would give 25 lights of 60 C.P. each, 3 ceiling fans or 50 lights of 8 C.P. each with battery charging board complete. Can be seen working up to 15th October 1920. Offer Rs 1,000 or nearest. Apply to the LOCO and CARR: SUPERINTENDENT, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 5230

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL ANALYST FOR THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Salary Rs. 600 per month rising to Rs. 750.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Analyst and should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 20th October, 1920.

Forms of application and details of the terms and duties of the appointment can be obtained from the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 27th September, 1920. 5157

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. The applicant must also have thorough knowledge of cotton mill machinery, both spinning and weaving, and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free quarters and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach Box No. 1155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" on or before the 10th October next. 5120

PUBLIC NOTICE

WANTED.

BY the Poona City Municipality, a qualified VETERINARY INSPECTOR, who is acquainted with the supervision of cattle stables and other similar works. He must produce a certificate regarding his honesty and good character from a respectable person. Applications stating pay required with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th October, 1920.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
Health Officer,
Poona City Municipality.

Health Office:
Poona City, 28th Sept. 1920. 5267

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAPURJI DOSSABHOY BILLIMORIA has contracted to sell the undementioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgages, rust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, situate at Byramji Hill Road, Bandora, in the District of Thana, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 1226 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow outhouses stables and tenement standing thereon bearing Survey No. 209 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under House No. 54A and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by Government land and beyond that by public road, on or towards the East by public road, on or towards the North by the property of Hussain Mulji and on or towards the South by the land of Fazal Janmahomed.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5302

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

THE AUCTION SALE of Posts with Loops, Panels, Rails, King Posts, Window, Doors, Tie beams, Rafters Saw bench with cutters, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. W. Palliser and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Omiar Foundery, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, the following of various sizes:—Posts with loops, Panels Rails finished king posts, king post trusses without struts, windows, doors, tie-beams, principal rafters, batteries, plank P. T. and G. scantlings short lengths check frames, J. W. Trussels, and saw bench with cutter.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers French Safe, Electric Fans, File-cabinets, Roll Top Tables, English Bath tubs, Electro-Plated Ware Silverwares, and Crockery.

Under instructions from C. M. Correa, Esq., of Indian Finance Department, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Humayun Mahal, Gell Street, berind Byculla Club and Indian Mafg. Co., Ltd., the following consisting of rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites by Dewji Kanji & Co., cabinets by Roberts teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, miror doors almyrahs, by Dewji Kanji & Co., wardrobes, single and double beds by Dewji Kanji & Co., and Ahmed Dewji, very rich and old choices Chinese vases, jars electroplated wares silverwares, roll top table, safe on stands, cheval glass clocks in domes chess of drawers by Dewji Kanji & Co., safe, file, cabinet, roll top table bent-wood furnitures, bath tub, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri.

Binoculars, wooden panels, doors, pilairs and other parts of fitting up hospital huts, wheels, breach fittings, and component parts of guns incomplete parts of bels, a lot of steel, brass and aluminium scrap (gun timber) Rachet spanners: Canul Draught yokes etc

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 134167 SERVICEABLE TRADE GUNNIES AND UNSERVICEABLE TRADE BAGS.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at S. and T. Corps, Manufacturing Section, P Shed, Grain Depot, Sewree Reclamation, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller, of Contracts:—

1,30,167 Serviceable Trade Gunnies 2½ Bengal maunds size.

4,000 unserviceable trade bags 30 lbs. size used for spices.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Scrap Materials. At the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Wadi Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wadi Bunder next to No. 12 Shed:—

Rails, iron old mixed section up to 6 feet.
Railst iron old mixed section over 6 feet and up to 18 feet.
Rails iron old mixed section over 18 ft. (bent).
Rails steel old mixed section up to 6 feet.
Rails steel old mixed section over 6in. and up to 18ft. (5 slacks).
Rails steel old mixed section twisted, etc., of various lengths.
Tongue rails, steel, old mixed section over 6ft and up to 18in.
Castings, iron broken miscellaneous scrap, scrap last and W. I. mixed, trolly wheels, W. I. and C. I. scrap, fish bolts and nuts, W. I. scrap, fish plates, steel scrap, broken gibs, and cotters, W. I. scrap, scrap W. I. miscellaneous (3 stacks, scrap W. I. miscellaneous fish plates W. I. scrap broken, scrap cast and W. I. mixed, scrap iron wrought A. C. D. class, scrap steel volute and spiral springs H. class scrap steel miscellaneous J. class, scrap iron cast fire bars burnt and pieces K. class (5 stacks), scrap iron cast (brake blocks) L. class, scrap iron wrought class A. C. unserviceable scrap (kutchra).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sale of land a properties situate at the corner of Apollo Street and Fobres Street and at the corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane. For advertised to take place TO-MORROW has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

BENNETT & Co.,

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By the order of the Officer-in-Charge, Ordnance Department, Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at the Ordnance Department, behind the Town Hall, Fort on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1920, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Enamelware Tins Dubbing, Brass Scrap, Felt Scrap, Iron Scrap, Lead Old, Leather Scrap, Tin Scrap, Cruvas Scrap, Aluminum old, Brass old, Buckets of sorts, candles unserviceable, Copper old, Cordage old, Earthenware, Enamelledware, Iron cast scrap, Iron tinned old, Iron wrought scrap, Leather old, Steel scrap, zinc old.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT

To Thrill to your finger tips as you fight the Devil Clan with **ART ACORD**, the Cowpuncher King, who runs the fearful murderers homicidal maniacs, the

"MOONRIDERS"

down to the earth.

Don't fail to see every ecstatic Episode of this Gigantic Galloping Chapter Picture—another Stupeno Universal Serial.

The Opening First 6 Chapters this Week.

Also **MARIE WALCAMP** in a new Series of "TEMPEST"

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momiai Silajit—Khaparyoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economizer. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,

225 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.

MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1886.

IN GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers, 14-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: MOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone: No. 3154. Exg. Office Tel. 728.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Wagner A. C; Motors ½ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers Standard Testing Instruments. D. C. Motors 1 to 15 H. P: Ready Delivery.

Sole Agents and Distributor for India.

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Opera House Terminus, Bombay. (Phone, 4545.)

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to get very large quantities of white, dark blue an Belgium jet black marble tiles. English Onyx Agate flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pave ing in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.

Estimates, price-lists and design-cards all free.

Personal visit solicited.

Apply:—

F. MURAGLIA & CO

14, Fort Street, Free Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2722.

NEVER TOO LATE TO CONSULT

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

F.L.A.A. (London), F.INC.C.A., Public Accountants and Auditors

On any point regarding,

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

Offices

Fort, Homji Street, Hanuman Building, BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

INDIAN MERCHANT CHAMBER.

ANNUAL GENERAL NEETIG.

GOVT. FINANCIAL POLICY STRONGLY CRITICISED.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, was held on Saturday last, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, the out-going Chairman, moved the adoption of the report and the audited accounts and balance sheet of the Chamber for the year ending 31st August, 1920. In the course of his speech, Mr. Petit said:—

A perusal of the Report of the Committee will give you an idea of the scope and character of the numerous questions which came before them for consideration during the past year, and the manner in which they were dealt with. The Government continued in the last year as before to consult your Chamber from time to time on various important matters relating to the commercial and industrial welfare of the country. I need hardly tell you, that consistently with the past traditions of the Chamber, your Committee invariably endeavoured even when their opinion was not directly invited, to give unequivocal and emphatic expression to the Indian point of view often even at the risk of being misunderstood, and in some cases, as for example in matters relating to the sale of reverse councils, even launched upon a programme of activity for cultivating and guiding public opinion; and initiated and conducted a vigorous campaign of agitation in order to make the view of the country heard and respected by the authorities. The system of educative and propagandist work, thus introduced, has a value all its own; and will, I am sure not only have the approval of the Committee but will also be followed in the future in cases in which such exceptional treatment is necessary. Although in a majority of cases, the views expressed by the Committee have unfortunately fallen on deaf ears, I am glad to say that the representations on various important matters, made by the Committee on your behalf, were not altogether without their effect; and in not a few cases, this was demonstrated not so much by the direct results that they could achieve, as by the harm and mischief that by their timely action they were effectively able to prevent. All this necessarily meant very arduous and continuous work for your Committee, which had consequently to put in more time and devote more energy than in the past, to cope with which fortnightly instead of monthly meetings of the Committee had to be held.

THE STRIKES.

Before I enter into a discussion of the Report I should like to say a few words about the important matters which now agitate the public mind. I mean the strikes that are now going on in the city and the Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme. As to the Postal Strike, the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the serious dislocation caused by it and the inconvenience to which particularly the Indian Commercial section is being put and your Committee have sent an urgent wire to the Post Master-General urging the adoption even of temporary and effective measures at least to mitigate these inconveniences. To add to the difficulty the gas-strike is now on. We have seen published in the papers the figures of the different scales of salaries drawn by the postmen; and personally I do not think that there is any reason for the men to strike. The figures for the salaries of the gas-men have not yet been published. But I do hope that those who claim to be friends of those strikers and lead them on to those strikes will realise the danger of the situation and the spirit that they are deliberately creating by fomenting trouble of this character, which must in its form ultimately react upon the people.

The Grant Road Terminal Scheme will, if put into effect, result in throwing out of their houses thousands of people at a time when the housing problem is just difficult and acute; and there is no reason why it should not be altered, if a reasonable alternative scheme can be found. This scheme has been commenced, developed and hatched in private. The Government have not taken the people into their confidence, and it is to the public of this city to agitate for a closer examination of this scheme with a view to its revision and reconsideration. It is absurd to think that the last word has been said on it. Now that the matter has been taken to a head, I hope the Chamber will take it up in the current year and declare its opinion thereon at an early date.

CURRENCY POLICY.

Referring to the Currency Policy by far the most important event of the year namely, the publication of the long—looked for report of the Currency Committee, early in February last, Mr. Petit said:—"The report is absolutely one-sided; and has naturally failed to give satisfaction to this country. It has merely registered the preconceived ideas of the Secretary of State and the Government of India and has totally ignored the representations containing the views of India that were placed before the Committee, by the different important commercial and economic bodies of this country..

It is hardly necessary at this time of the day to survey in detail the situation that existed prior to the appointment of the Committee, nor even to narrate at length the several measures adopted by the Government from time to time which have all combined to create the difficult situation of to-day. It is enough to remember that in consequence of the supply by India of enormous quantities of her raw-materials, finished products, munitions of war, food stuffs and other necessaries of life not only to England and other parts of the Empire but also to the Allies, a very large balance of trade even after setting off what are known as the home-charges was created in favour of India to pay which England had not sufficient gold in her coffers and for which she wished to pay as little as possible. Every available methods was therefore studiously devised and deliberately resorted to by an all-powerful and almost absolute Government to substantially reduce, if not altogether wipe out the balance of trade in favour of India; and measure after measure that has been enacted since the beginning of the war in currency and exchanges matters can be easily explained and understood when examined in the light of this fact. First of all huge war contributions amounting in the aggregate to £145 millions were wrung out of India's poverty in a manner and by a method which cannot possibly add to the reputation of England and credit for them was thus created in favour of the United Kingdom. Simultaneously, the balance of trade in favour of India was effectively prevented from growing by the wholesale commandeering of food stuffs, raw materials and other articles of use at absurdly low rates abritrarily laid down without regard to world prices and conditions and by the very rigorous and in many cases absolutely unnecessary control of exports during and even after the war. Severe restrictions were at the same time imposed on the free movement of precious metals thereby removing one of the familiar methods by which a balance of trade in favour of India could have been settled as used to be done in normal times. An unwarranted embargo was imposed on the import o Gold which could not be had for love or money during the best part of the war and the import of which even after the armistice had been practically made impossible by absurd ratings and acquisition rates. In spite of the very emphatic demand of the whole of India for its removal and the definite recommendation both of the majority and minority reports of the Currency Committee to the same effect this embargo continued until a few days ago. Silver too became scarce and was difficult to obtain a situation which the Government of India unfortunately aggravated by over-issuing notes in this country for the purpose of using them for making purchases for the Allies, and for scrambling for Silver and raising silver prices against themselves when these notes went to a discount. The sales of Councils were at the same time heavily curtailed for fear of endangering the convertibility of the note issue. And finally the rate of exchange was gradually forced up by a series of artificial and deliberate changes to heights unknown before.

As I have already said, the majority Report has very largely accepted the statement of facts and incidents presented by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, upheld the various measures adopted by them from time to time and put the seal of their approval on their entire Currency and Exchange policy ever since the beginning of the war. It has accepted the specious plea that a high Exchange reacts favourably upon the industries of the country and on the prosperity of the people, that the exports of the country and even the producers thereof, would not suffer by it, and that it would have the effect of materially reducing the high prices of food stuffs. It has also made the agregious blunder of giving a very rude shock to the confidence of the public in the good intentions of the Government by so lightly agreeing to the abandonment of the old standard of Rs. 15 to the £ and recommending a new ratio of 2s to the rupee, without paying any attention whatsoever to numerous other alternative methods of averting this change, that were suggested principally in the representations sent from this country. I advisedly use the word lightly because this sudden change in our standard unit vitiates all contracts based on Rupees and constitutes a fraud on the debtor class which practically forms 3-4ths of the population and that too the poorest of this country. It has particularly taken a retrograde step with regard to the constitution and location of the different Indian reserves, reducing the figure of such investments from nearly 30 % as recommended by the Chamberlain commission to as low a figure as 15 %. Among other matters it has also made certain important suggestions particularly about the total removal of the embargo on gold, and the sale of "Reverse Councils" in cases of Exchange-weakness.

These briefly put, are the main recommendations of the majority Report. As was to be expected, the Secretary of State and the Government of India readily accepted it, and the latter forthwith proceeded to put it into effect by instalments, with the result that the rate of Exchange has now been artificially fixed at 2 s gold to the rupee. Simultaneously in spite of the unanimous recommendations of the Report and the emphatic demand of the country to the contrary, the embargo on the import of gold into India was deliberately continued until very recently for reasons best known to the Government themselves and finally even though the only condition under which even the majority Report has recommended this course, had no arisen the ruinous and now notorious policy of selling reverse Councils was instituted, and want only persisted in until two days ago.

Your Committee promptly sent an eloborate and closely reasoned representation to the Secretary of State and the Government of India strongly protesting against the findings of the majority Report and emphasising once again the utter futility of expecting a the Secretary of State for India from a distance of 7,000 miles surrounded by representations of vested interests nearer home to satisfactorily and equitably settle such important and far-reaching questions of procedure and policy on which more often than not the interests of India and the United Kingdom are in direct conflict. Your Committee also followed up this representation from time to time with numerous telegrams on various matters arising out of the Report; had two interviews with the Hon. Haileay the Finance Member of the Government of India and finally held a very largely attended meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay to focus public opinion on the entire Currency and Exchange Policy of the Government of India; and other questions arising out of the Report of the Currenco Committee, Mr. Petit continued I am sorry to have to say that all your protests and recommendations haven very largely fallen on deaf ears, the country has been put to a loss the magnitude of which she has not unfortunately yet fully realised and a severe dislocation has been wantonly brought about in the trade and industrial conditions of the country from the harmful effects of which she must necessarily continue to suffer for a very long time to come and which must meanwhile exercise a very prejudicial effect upon her economic growth and advancement. You will get some idea of the havoc done to the country when I say that Reverse Councils for some 55 million £s have in all been sold up-to-date which means the complete effacement of our Country's sterling reserves in the paper Currency department which were exactly at this figure on the day of the publication of the Report, and also the fact that these 55 million £s were piled up in our books there at an equivalent value of 82 1-2 crores of rupees which will thus leave a loss of some 30 to 35 crores of rupees from their realisation as Reverse Councils. This figure not necessarily includes the enormous loss caused to the country the unwarranted differenc between the selling rates of Reverse Councils and the prevailing market rates of Exchange amounting to several crores which was practically thrown away for better or for worse the Exchange and Currency policy thus forced upon India in the teeth of public opposition and regardless of the country' needs and interests is now there and has already commenced to produce the harmful effects which were expected of it. It has not even the merit of achieving all the wonders that the authors and perpetrators of it fondly anticipated; and another commission of inquiry is already overdue.

The speaker then briefly referred to the Governments unfair policy of restricting the import of dye stuffs into India except through the dye manufacturers various aspects of Imperial Preference as it affected India, the report of the Industrial Commission and the appointment of Sir W. Meyer as Indian Trade Commissioner in Englandt the Khapoli Tail muddle, Meston Committees report and status of Indian merchants and traders n East Africa and the Colonies.

NON-COOPERATION.

Referring to the Non-Cooperatioh movement Mr. Petit said:—I realise, as no doubt all of you realise, that when the feelings of our people are thus sorely tried and insult upon insult is thus deliberately hurled against our country the limit of our endurance is reached. I would go a step further and say that it is but natural that self-respecting Indians should think of refusing to co-operate with a Government that is guilty of such deplorable acts of omission and commission. I admit that it is therefore by no means difficult for us to understand the object of Mr. Gandhi's momentous move.

Gentlemen, when I have said this and readily made the many admissions that I have, I have said all that could possibly be said for the movement I hope you will pardon me for saying that I have put the case against the Government in all its nakedness without the slightest fear or hesitation I am sure therefore that most, if not all, of you will concede that if I do not see eye to eye with Mr. Gandhi in all that he says and does, it is not because I do not agree or sympathise with him, but because I apprehend that his methods will not achieve the results that he and you and all of us have at heart. I therefore earnestly beg you to hold your souls in patience and consider as wise and practical men of the world what the movement of non-co-operation, as chalked out by Mr. Gandhi, really means, what its effects upon the country will be and wither it will lead. When you have considered this movement in all its bearings, when you have examined its effects upon the various walks of life in which we are all severally engaged when you have pondered over the result it will produce on the development and progress of this country. I am sure you will be driven, as I have been, to the inevitable conclusion that considering everything the movement will do the country more harm than good, that there are many insurmountable practical difficulties in it, which will make its general adoption by the people impossible in spite of the best of will for it; and that therefore it is bound to end in failure despite the fact that it has behind it the name of Mr. Gandhi and all that it indicates and stands for.

The movement, in a nut-shell, amounts to a general strike of the people against the Government

I will not discuss here the question as to whether or not, in view of the present unsettled and transitional conditions of our political consciousness, the country as a whole is bound to regard this resolution of the Congress in the nature of a mandate. I know that there are acute differences of opinion on this matter. Even among the most ardent adherents of the Congress and among the very people who not long ago were most profuse in their abuse of those who had dared to differ from the Congress and insisted upon thinking for themselves. But it is necessary to remember that even if one were prepared to admit the force and cogency of the movement as an emergency weapon for staggering the Government and paralysing their machinery in the quickest possible manner for a very limited period, in order to enforce their acceptance of a clear and definite issue, it would be difficult to accept it as a measure of practical politics for every-day use. When it is inaugurated as it ostensibly has been as a movement laying down a continuous and progressive policy, to be completely adopted by the country through slow and gradual stages for the purpose of bringing about a reform in the administration generally and for creating a more sympathetic and reasonable attitude in the Government, it is incumbent on every one, having the good of his country at heart, to pause and consider the consequences of the campaign upon the country as a whole.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The Congress has advised:—

(a) the boycott of titles and honorary offices;

(b) the boycott of Government functions, such as levees and durbars;

(c) the gradual boycott of Government or Government-controlled schools and colleges and the establishment of national schools and colleges;

(d) the gradual boycott of the law-courts by lawyers and litigants, and the establishment by the aid of such lawyers of private arbitration courts;

(e) the boycott of the reformed Councils by candidates and electors;

(f) the boycott of recruiting for soldiers, clerks, and labourers for services in Mesopotamia (meaning Turkish dominions as on the out-break of war);

(g) the boycott of foreign goods;

(h) the promotion of Swadeshi by stimulating manufactures and the distribution of hand-spun yarn and hand-woven cloth out of such yarn.

The Congress has practically approved of Mr. Ghandi's full programme of progressive non-violent non-cooperation but has adopted for immediate use these items for the first stage only. The Congress is to determine the pace for the remaining three stages—viz., the resignation of civil employment, of military employment and the suspension of payment of taxes.

So far as (a) and (b) are concerned, it may cause some iritation and ill-will but it will hurt neither the Government nor the people if you resolve to boycott titles, honorary offices, and government functions. But so far as (c), (d) and (e) are concerned—viz, the boycott of educational institutions, law courts and reformed Councils, the step would be disastrous and suicidal under existing circumstances. The Educational Institutions belong to us and not to the Government. Many of them are even conducted by private agency and with the peoples' money. These institutions and the policy by which they are to be guided will now come under the direct control of Indians in view of the fact that education is going to be a transferred subject. It is possible that there may be difficulties even then in always enforcing the peoples' will upon the educational policy of the country; but there is no need to despair, at least until a fair trial has been given to the new system. The most damaging argument against the movement is that we have not at present enough educational institutions in this country conducted on national lines, to which the children of those who join the movement may be sent. To speak starting these institutions in course of time and insisting meanwhile upon the children leaving their present studies is too absurd a proposition to deserve serious consideration. The boycott of the lawcourts is subject to the same practical difficulty, to say nothing of the other issues involved in such a proposition, the chief among them being the ruin of numerous families and the practical surrender of all legal business in the country to Europeans. The proposed boycott of the Councils, even from the standpoint of those who want to create deadlocks, would be a fatal mistake. If you believe in achieving progress by obstruction, the way to do so is not by keeping away from the Councils, but by going into them and fighting it out there. The reformed Councils, though deficient in many respects, will be a decided advance on existing conditions; and it is for those of us, who believe in progress and advancement on constitutional lines, not to boycott them as suggested but to go there and by dint of work and force of character to show that they are inadequate and that we have outgrown them.

BOYCOTT OF RECRUITING.

So far as (f) viz, the boycott of recruiting for soldiers, clerks and labourers for service in Mesopotamia, etc., is concerned, no Indian worth the name, can possibly object to it. The country must insist that her resources and men shall not be utilised without the consent of the non-official members of the Councils for imperial and internal purposes outside India, and shall under no condition be used for enslaving other nationalities. With that end in view, in my opinion, the country is entitled and would be justified in asking the people to refuse to help the Government in any capacity whatever, be it as soldiers, clerks or labourers, in the furtherance of these objects. But this item of work can be done independently and need not necessarily form part of Mr. Gandi's campaign of Non-cooperation. So far as (g) and (h), viz., the questions of the boycott of foreign goods and the promotion of the Swadeshi movement are concerned, while I am prepared to admit the reasonableness and constructive character of the Swadeshi movement, I am unable to agree with Mr. Gandi that the boycott of foreign goods is the only method to achieve it. The right and proper way to advance the Swedeshi movement, is to bring about the establishment of factories on an extensive scale and the utilisation in the country itself of all our raw materials for the production of finished products not only for own use but for the purposes of export. Even for the advancement of this object, this country, in view of its present condition of helplessness, will have to depend for a very long time to come on foreign markets for many of the essentials, such as machinery, stores, etc., required in the building up of an industrial India. That being so, the boycott of foreign goods under existing circumstances, will not only permanently retard the industrial growth of the country, but is an economic impossibility, unless it is seriously contended that we should be content to be where we are and depend merely on such articles the country now produces. It is well that the three other stages viz., the resignation of civil and military employments and the suspension of the payment of taxes have been postponed for the present by the Congress. First of all, the refusal by our people to have anything to do with the Civil and Military employments of the Government, would be tantamount to our handing over charge of our affairs to the bureaucracy—a condition which we all hate and which the Congress has been fighting hard its life to avert. The refusal to pay taxes, if adopted by the congress would mean the negation of all Goverment, and would bring the administration to dead-locks. No Government with an adequate sense of its responsibility then can be expected stand by and gaze on. It would be disastrous for the country to launch upon such a scheme; and if persisted in, it must mean an ultimation to the Government either to hand over charge and leave, or to fight, it out.

I leave it to you, to think and determine for yourselves, what such an attitude will ultimately lead to; how it will retreat upon the people; what effect it will have upon the Government and their methods of governance. You must remember that whatever the Govgrnment's fault may be, weakness is certainly not one of its failings, and that no Government can long ignore a state of affairs such as the one which Mr. Ghandi's campaign seeks to create. Another thing that we cannot and ought not to forget is the present nebulous and troubled condition of the country. Is the country prepared for such a struggle? Is it strong enough to bear the consequences of it? My answer is an emphatic negative.

For all these reason, I hold that in view of the present condition of the country the movement is most inoportune, unpractical and injurious in spite of all that may be said and claimed for it, and that the country ought to pause and reflect before it follows it. This the conviction to which I have been driven and I hope you Gentlemen, hard-headed, practical and shrewd men of the world that you all are, will agree with me. I am sorry to have taken so much of your time to labour this point; but a good cause is my only excuse.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, the in-coming Chairman, seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey supported the proposition, which was carried.

COMMITTEE FOR 1920-21.

The following committee was declared elected for the year 1920-21:—

Chairman, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey. Members:—The Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas the Hon. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir Vithaldas D Thakersey, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Surajmal Lallubhai, Mr. S. E. Warden, Mr. Jamnadas Vasanji Manji, Mr. Jampadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Jethmal Narandas, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Vullabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawal'a, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand.

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BORROWS HUGE SUMS FROM MARWARI.

Khumaji Gujaji and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

Shankar Pandurang Chowdhari ..Defendant

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.).

This was an interesting suit on two promissory notes of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 where the defence was that on the first note the sum of Rs. 13,000 only and on the second note the sum of Rs. 6,000 only was advanced.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

THE FACTS.

Briefly the facts alleged by the plaintiffs were that the defendant borrowed money from them often and on 16th February 1920, he passed a pro-note for Rs. 35,000. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was credited to his account for balance due on a past account and after interest having been deducted, the balance was paid to the defendant. The defendant took that sum saying that it was a big race day in Bombay.

A few days afterwards the defendant wanted more money and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was given to him at the office of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors in the presence of Mr. M. C. Pandya, Solicitor. The defendant passed a pro-note for that amount. Interest was to run at 24 per cent. per annum on these two sums.

The defendant's story in the written statement was that he received Rs. 15,000 only on the first note and he was made to pass a note for Rs. 35,000. On the second note he received Rs. 6,000 only. There was a partition suit pending in the High Court for partition of his grandfather's property between himself, his brother and his father and his share was nearly Rs. 25 lakhs of rupees. The Marwaris knowing that he had such a big share in the family property made him pass promissory notes for larger amounts than what was actually advanced. As a matter of fact the plaintiffs advanced half the sum of that mentioned in the body of the pro-note and said that at the time of payment they would take the amount actually advanced.

On behalf of the plaintiffs the first plaintiff gave evidence. Mr. Pandya, Solicitor, also gave evidence to the effect that the defendant was paid a bundle of notes in his office. He could not say whether sum was Rs. 15,000 but the defendant did not complain.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

The defendant, a young boy of 20, gave evidence and in his evidence he stated that on the first note he was given Rs. 13,000 only and Rs. 2,000 were deducted for interest. About the second note he said that, he was paid Rs. 6,000 at the plaintiff's firm; later on he said that he was paid at the Solicitor's office. In cross examination he was asked why he said in the written statement that he was paid Rs. 15,000 while in the witness box he stated that he was paid Rs. 13,000. He was also asked why he denied his signature and instructed his counsel to deny it, while he admitted it in the witness box.

"WORTHWHILE PURSUING THIS WRETCHED BOYS?"

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Bahadurji whether it was worthwhile pursuing this wretched boy.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed by the plaintiff less Rs. 200 taken as inherent in a lump sum by the plaintiffs. His Lordship allowed the rate of interest at 24 per cent. p. a. saying that it was not usurious as moneys were advanced on personal security which was really no security.

THE BANKING INSTITUTE.

To-day at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Srinivasan will deliver a lecture on "The Banking Profession," when Mr. B. K. Wagle will preside. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Banking Institute at the Sydenham College of Commerce. All those interested in the subject are invited to attend.

ALL FOR A KISS.

A savage attack on a young girl was described at the police court at Penrhyn, Merioneth, in mail week.

An ex-soldier, John Hughes, was charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm on Janet Jones, his sweetheart, who appeared in court with her neck heavily bandaged, where she had received an incised wound five inches in length.

She stated that she was returning home about midnight on August 10, accompanied by a friend, when Hughes rushed from a hedge in the roadside and asked for a kiss, which she refused.

Without any warning whatever he drew out a razor and slashed it across her neck. Her friend, in trying to rescue her, was seriously cut on the left hand. Hughes then ran off.

PRISONER'S OUTBURST.

Inspector Evans stated that Hughes, when charged, said that he had given all his Army pay to Janet Jones, who refused to marry him, and turned him out from her home. Hughes then became very violent, and said that he had spilled his blood for those present and was suffering from shell-shock and gas and intense heat in India. They could hang him if they liked.

Hughes was arrested in a hayshed after wandering in the mountains without food for two nights.

In reply to the charge. Huges said he remembered nothing about it.

He was committed for trial at Merionethshire Assizes.—"Daily Herald."

NON-CO-OPERATION.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT APPROVED.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MEETING

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on Saturday to consider the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to frame draft instructions regarding the Non-Cooperation Resolution of the Special Congress was very poorly attended.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress for the current year, presided. Prominent Congress leaders, such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. C. R. Dass, Mr. B. Chakerbuty, Mr. Vijaya Raghava Chariar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others were absent.

Among those present at the meeting were Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Baptista, Mr. Kasturiranga, Iyenger, Mr. A. Rangoswami Iyenger, Mrs. Satyamurti, Pandit Jawarilal Nehru, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhry and Mr. Girdari Lal.

The Press was, as usual, excluded from the discussion though the Sub-Committee's Report with Mr. Patel's dissenting minute had been previously sent to the Press for publication. The discussion lasted till 9-45 p.m. and it is understood that the final form of the instructions adopted took the form of definite items of work for propagandists and workers and that all those portions of the Report which consisted of observations and comment were committed. In deference, moreover, to the protests of Mr. Patel and Mr. Lajpat Rai, the statements made as to the acceptance by the Congress of the whole of Mr. Gandhi's programme in all its stages, and the clause relating to the Boycott of foreign goods being an unfortunate interpolation were, it is understood, dropped. Except for these minor alterations, the specific instructions contained in the majority report, it is believed, were substantially approved and practically all the alternative recommendations made in Mr. Patel's note were rejected notwithstanding they were influentially and vigorously supported. Mr. Patel's specific suggestions re: publicity propaganda in foreign countries were it is understood, ruled out by the President as beyond the scope of the Sub-Committee's powers. It is understood also that resolutions were passed regarding an All-India Tilak Memorial Fund and the sending of cablegram to Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben Spoor, welcoming them to India and the coming Nagpur Congress.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

CONFERENCE OF STRIKERS AND AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The Tramway strike continues. The doors of several terminus stations are closed and guarded by the police. A meeting will be held this evening, where strikers' representatives and tramway authorities will discuss the matter with a view to come to a settlement.

TILAK IN WAX.

A somewhat unique show, which is well worth a visit by all interested in Indian art as well as in the personality of the late Lokamanya Tilak, is being held at present in Bombay. We refer to the exhibition of wax-work and clay figures prepared by Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known sculptor of Bassein, who a few years ago, took the local artistic world by surprise by a remarkable clay figure of a contemplative old man, so life-like and "expressive," that it was awarded the highest prize that the Art Society could offer that year. Since then Mr. Phadke has been exhibiting his works not only at the annual expositions of the Society, but also independently at shows organised by himself. Mr. Phadke is also an expert in wax-work and his annual exhibitions at Bhuleshwar are assuming the character of Madame Tussand's shows familar to Londoners. This year Mr. Phadke has prepared five or six life-size figures of Tilak, showing the departed patriot in English dress on the eve of his departure for England, in the Mandalay prison writing his immortal work on the Geeta, on the deathbed and so on. The likeness of most of these models to the original is remarkable, though, of course, the artist could have improved on the same, if more time had been at his disposal. However, Mr. Phadke deserves great credit for the success he has achieved in his work.

A COLLECTOR'S SCOOP!

ELECTORAL ROLLS TAKEN BACK FOR "CORRECTIONS."

NOT RETURNED TO PURCHASERS.

INTENSE FEELING IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28

An interesting situation has been created here by the action of the Collector's office. The Rayknja Parishada applied for copies ofthe voters' roll for the city and district of Ahmedabad and got them on payment of Rs. 39-14-0. The rolls were undoubtedly taken for the purpose of ascertaining names with a view to carry on the boycott propaganda. The Mandal's and Secretary's names were imprinted on the rolls. Suddenly, the following note was received by the Mandal, "the books may kindly be returned for corrections," from the Collector's office. The Mandal's clerk, innocently and in good faith sent the books. Now, however, the Collector refuses to return the books and has offered the Mandal to refund the money. The Mandal has refused the refund and insists on the delivery of the books.

The Mandal's secretary told me that this was a case of gross *Malafides* on the part of the Collector. Feeling is running high in the Mandal circle. They believe that their propaganda will not be stopped by reason of the Collector's refusal, they on the contrary, believe that the propaganda of Boycott will receive an additional encouragement from this *impasse*.

A requisition was sent to the president, Local Municipality, signed by eighteen members to consider the following resolution, yesterday. "This Board being of opinion that in the interest of the people of this country reformed councils should be boycotted, request the President and vice-President to refrain from voting at the ensuing election for the Council of State, wherein they are voters by virtue of their position derived from this Board."

M. P. ARITHMETIC.

They—the bright lads of Aldwych—have plunged into arithmetic. They have added up the weight of the "Daily Herald" paper purchases. They have taken 6d. a pound as an average price for "newsprint," and, by a brilliant application of the principle of simple multiplication, they find that the "Daily Herald" spent on paper £406,000. And from its debenture holders it has only received £81,333, Where did the rest of the money come from? Answer that if you can, George Lansbury. You see my method, Watson?

Well, in face of that devastating piece of mathematics there is nothing for it but to own up. It is true that the figures are not faultless. The paper price isn't right, and, since quite a lot of the paper specified in the list of contracts we published hasn't yet been delivered or paid for, that £406,000 is a long way wide of the mark. But all the same Mr. Gwynne has us. We admit it. We confest everything. We have other sources of revenue. We—sell the "Daily Herald"! And we charge for our advertisements, too. "Confound it, Watson, never thought of that. More cocaine, please—A writer in the "Daily Herald."

Mohurrum and Ganpati Dol festivalsnd Jubbulpore passed off peacefully a in pleasantly and Hindu-Moslem unity was celebrated, both the communities exchanging many fraternal greetings.

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Is highly recommended:—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers. Unlike TEA and COFFEE VIROCACAO is not a stimulant, but a nutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimplant ing effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigeration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

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Sample and particulars on application

Blunt Razors.

Resharpened bright and keen as new As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired, MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., (Op. Cornaglia,, Bombay.

INDIGESTION

is rarely due to any organic derangement of the digestive organs, but instead is almost always caused by acidity and food fermentation, which, by irritating and distending the stomach, causes most of the pain and distress variously known as indigestion, flatulence, gastritis, and acidity. Neutralise the acid and stop the fermentation, and nine times out of ten the trouble will disappear. For this purpose one of the best things is to take Bisurated Magnesia Tablets. Those who have tried them say the results are truly remarkable—all pain and distress disappearing within five minutes. Go to-day to your chemist, and get a flask of Bisurated Magnesia Tablets. Take two or three with a little warm water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, and very soon you will be telling your dyspeptic friends that they too will be ablle to eat what they like with impunity if they follow your example, and take

BISURATED MAGNESIA.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in powder form.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1027 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialists indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil, while sediments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—

"MARKER HOUSE," Opp. Native Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"Diabetes" Bombay.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

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Specific guarantee radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz; 1 lb. Rs. 10.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says, I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

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84 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with ½ anna stamp to:—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
20, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA, B.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant," Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 250. Price Re. 1-14, Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to M. A. KHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

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LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umona via Dhanushkodi and Colombo closes at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

At the Central Y. M. C. A. Hall Wodehouse Road, a lecture by Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., on "Nature in the Psalms" will be delivered at 9 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Punjab Ma	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	9.00	13.20
Madras Mail	8.45	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	16.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	9.00	21.50

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	16. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	23.50
Kathiawar Express	7.45	22.45
Fast Passenger	21.20	7.30

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

MUSIC CONFERENCE OF G. M.

A meeting of the staff of the G. M. Vidyalaya was held to-day and it was decided to hold the third music Conference in the next month from the 24th prox. The Reception Committee is to be formed and the meeting of the Life-Members and Sympathisers of the Vidyalaya will be held on the 7th inst. in the Vidyalaya for the purpose.

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Paddy shelling and Rice Polishing Machine Oil Mills, etc., etc., on largest scale in India.

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PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hæmorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for sough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma instant relief in every dose. Per bottle of 24 tablets Re. 1.

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Enterprise and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart., Sir D. J. Wata and a host of others some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for expert craftsmanship.

MUNICIPALITY IGNORED

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT BILL.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkars yesterday.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. S. C. Dhondy, the Corporation passed a resolution putting on record their sense of regret at the death of Mr. Jehangir Manockji Cursetji who, as a member of the Corporation for one year, rendered useful services to the city.

NEW THEATRE IN GIRGAUM.

Mr. M. H. A. Havelivala obtained priority fo and moved a resolution standing in his name requestion the Commission to ascertain from the commissioner of Police wheather it was a fact that a public theatre was proposed to be established at the south-western corner of the junction of Girgaum Road and Charni Road, and, if so, to represent to him the undesirability of establishing the proposed theatre in the locality especially in view of the close proximity of a church and a number of dwelling houses.

Dr. A. C. Viegas beconded the proposition

The proposition, being put to the vote, was lost.

ROAD FROM HORNBY ROAD TO BALLARD ESTATE.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained priority for his letter dated the 20th September 1920, regarding a scheme for providing a through road from Hornby Road to the Ballard Estate.

The Commissioner, in his letter stated:—

"I have the honour to say that a scheme for providing a through road from Hornby Road to the Ballard Estate for has a long time past been generally admitted to be an urgent necessity. The construction of such a road was very strongly recommended in the report of the Development Committee appointed by Government under their Resolution No. 7440, dated the 16th October 1913.

In the whole of Fort North between Fort Street and Church Gate Street there is no through road towards the Docks. The only through communication from Queen's Road is via Church Gate Street. In deciding the best line for the through road to the Ballard Estate it is necessary to take into consideration the means of access to such a road. The only road which afford direct through communication to Esplanade Road and the western districts is Napier Road and this road is therefore obviously the most suitable for extension towards the docks. The area through which such a road would go is congested and insanitary with houses dumped down regardless of alignment or air-space and without any means of communication save dirty narrow and irregular lanes.

"A CLEAR CASE FOR TAKING ACTION".

Health considerations alone would justify the breaking up of this congested locality but when in addition it is recognised that better means of communication to the docks are indispensable and that central provision for the expanding needs of business and trade is daily becoming more pressing there is a clear case for taking action.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,60,21,042. The recoupment is estimated at Rs. 1,59,80,902 after allowing for the period of development for a number of years.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the letter was referred to the Roads Committee for report.

TAX ON COTTON.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner, the Corporation treated as urgent matter a letter from the Secretary to Government in the course of which it was stated:—

I am to explain that the points on which the Corporation's opinion was invited are the proposed assistance to that body financially to an extent which represents roughly the tax on cotton consumed in Bombay mills, and which is represented by an unconditional grant as explained above, and materially by Government's building scheme for the working classes, with a view to alleviate the situation for which Government, the Corporation and all employers of labour must share responsibility. In these circumstances I am to say that Government apprehend that no further details of their scheme can be required for a proper comprehension of the only points at issue. But it may be stated that Government aim, if funds may be met, at providing at least 50,000 tenenments, at such rents as may appear reasonable in all circumstances to impose, and propose to bear the inevitable loss on the scheme as their contribution to the solution of this most pressing problem, in which every citizen of Bombay is interested.

Lastly, I am to refer briefly to the proposa contained in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill now under consideration, to appoint a Development authority, which will coordinate the work, and assist the local and public authorities in regard to all matters affecting the development of Bombay and of the adjoining areas, and I am to explain that this is not a matter in, which the Municipality is immediately concerned except in so far as the intention is to speed up the work of Government Departments.

HON. MR. MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said this letter was in reply to that of the Corporation asking for information about the details of the Bill. Government in this letter gave them some information but asserted in the course of it that no further details of their scheme could be required for a proper comprehension of the only points at issue, and they also declared in reference to a particular matter that it was not one in which the Municipality was immediately concerned. He (the speaker) said Government should consult the Corporation in such matters.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir declared that the matter did concern the Corporation and hoped Government would not in future pass without referring to the Corporation any legislation amending the Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said it struck him and other members of the Council that the Corporation ought to have been consulted in the matter and at the very first reading of the Bill he drew Government's attention to the omission His Excellency the Governor replied that the reasons which obtained were peculiar to the question which was one of now or never. It was a question of getting the consent of the Secretary of State in time and there was very little time left.

Government acknowledged that they always sent in the past and would send in future such matters to the Corporation for their opinion, but that in the present instance there were good reasons for not doing so.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, replying on the debate, agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Cowasji and Dr. Javle. He said Government in their letter did not say that in future all such legislation would be submitted to the Corporation. He maintained that the original practice of referring to the Corporation all questions regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act ought to be followed in the future.

PROPOSITION CARVIED.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

WORK IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Umer Sobani, general Secretary, Swarajya Sabha, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, has issued the following circular to the Bombay press:—

The Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta has resolved completely to boycott the new reformed Councils and has urged candidates for elections to withdraw their candidature and the voters note to vote. To put that resolution into practice, Mr. Gandhi has issued an appeal to voters not to exercise their franchise and has suggested that signatures should be obtained on that petition. According to this suggestion signatures are being taken by volunteers in C. and D. Wards of the City of Bombay. In the evening and morning volunteers go out with these forms to different localities and take signatures on them after properly explaining the object for which it is taken. The work is still going on in some localities. The Volunteers experience great difficulty in finding out the places of residence of voters as neither the name of the house or the street or the No. of the house is mentioned in the electoral roll. In this connection the prominent gentlemen of these localities who sympathise with the movement are requested to help the Volunteers in spotting the Voter.

Besides the above localities there is a good number of voters in Abdul Rehman Street, Agiyari Street and lanes, Bhai Jivanji lane, Bhandari Street, Bhuleshwar Street, Burrows Lane and Street, Sutar Chawl, Cavel, Dadi Seth Agiyari Lane and Street, DhobiTalao and lanes, Fanaswadi, Girgaum Road, Girgaum Back Road, Jivanji-Merharavni Vadi, Kalbadevi, Karelwadi, Khetwadi, Kolbhat Gali, Kumbharwado, Kumbhar Tukdo, Luhar Chawls, Marine Street, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, New and old Hamman gullies, Seikh Memon Street, Thakordwar Road, Vithalwadi, Zaobania wadi and there is urgent need of beginning work here. Those residents who desire to help us in the work of collecting signatures and especially the young men residing there are requested to see me at the above addresses and attend a special meeting to be held at Hira Bag on Tuesday night at 9 p.m. (S.T) where everything about the petition will be explained to workers.

We hope every patriotic citizen will make efforts to carry out the resolution of the Congress successfully by rendering us whole hearted assaistance.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

A public meeting of the residents of Mandv Ward was held on Thursday evening at Masjid Bunder Road to establish a society for national education when Mr. Mia Mohamed Haji Janmohamed Chhotani presided.

Mr. Hirji Jetha then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting of the residents of Mandvi Ward hereby resolves that in accordence with the recommendations of the Indian National Congress and the Gujarat Political Conference that national education is essential, primary schools, high schools and other institutions shall be opened to spread the same and it therefore establishes a society called "The Mandvi Rashtrya Mandal" for the purpose.

In moving the above resolution he said: As embodied in his principles of non-co-operation the methods adopted by Mr. Gandhi were not against public opinion but some of the weakminded among them had thought otherwise. The happenings of the Punjab and the question of Khilafat had roused an awakening in India and he hoped they would be successful in their efforts if they worked whole-heartedly.

Mr. Syed Mahomed Shah seconded.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The following resolution was also passed:—

This meeting elects Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmohomed Chhotani as its President and Messrs. Raghavji Purshottam Devji, Umar Sobani, Velji Lakhamsey Napoy, Meghji Lukhmidas and Narsinbhai Monji as its vice-presidents and further elects Dr. Abdul Sattar A. Gaya and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as its secretaries, with a Managing Committee of about 21 persons to conduct the work of the society and also a committee to propagate national education by issuing pamphlets and such other literature as is necessary for the purposes and to organise meetings for the same.

That a Committee be appointed with Mr. Gandhi and others as its members for preparing books for the schools and also a committee for the collection of funds.

MORAL INSTRUCTIONS

The president then thanked them for the honour done him and said so far their boys were taught in schools on the English system and no moral instruction was given to them and the taking away of this from the school course was similar to a man's body without its liver. They would know that until their boys had moral instruction, they could not turn up good men. The present education imparted to their boys gave them no future prospects. It was, therefore, essential that national education should be imparted to them based on their own system. He then referred at length to the question of non-co-operation saying they had already begun the boycott of councils and he was asked whether they had the power to put non-co-operation in practice since Government had all the weapons before them whereas the subjects had none, to which he replied that the power they had was their religion, their soul power and their moral character as also their unity. He emphasised the compulsory teaching of Arabic and Sanskrit in their schools which would make the religion of their boys firm.

Mr. Nanubhai Upadhya then announced the donations Rs. 10,001 from Mr. Chhotani, Rs. 2,001 from Mr. Hirjibhai Jairam and Rs. 2,001 from Mr. Chaturbhuj Devkaran towards the funds of the society.

A POLITICAL INTERNE.

After a usual vote of thanks to the president, the meeting was dissolved.

A correspondent wires,—

"Owing to serious illness of his wife, Mr. Amirchand Bombewal, a political interne of Peshawar under the defence of India Act, is allowed to proceed to Peshawar with his family. It is rumoured that he will be required to furnish security at Peshwar under section 40 Frontier Crime-Regulation. It is regretted the internment orders are not cancelled yet. He is leaving Tank ty-morrow morning.

LECTURE IN CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.

The Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road announces an interesting lecture to be delivered in their hall on Tuesday evening, 5th instant, at 9 p.m., by Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., upon the topic "Nature in the Psalms." Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M.A., Chief Presidency Magistrate, will take the chair.

Other lectures in the course will be "The Pothans of the Afghan Frontier" by Dr. Lankester on October 12th and "Zoroastrianism its influence upon Hebrewism and Christianity." Sir Standley Reed will preside at this address by Dr. Shams-ul-Ulma Jamshedji Jevanji Modi, Ph.D., Secretary Parsi Panchayat.

NON-CO OPERATION.

KANARA PREFERS TO BE UNREPRESENTED.

We understand that Mr. V. V. Wagh, First Class Sub-Judge, Kanara, who is due to retire from service shortly and who was urged by many leading men in the District to stand as a candidate for the Legislative Council election from the District has addressed the following letter tohis supporters:—

DEAR SIR,—It has become necessary for me, in consequence of the changed atmosphere, to address this letter to you as I find your name among the signatories to the printed appeal to the electors of the District of Kanara, issued in support of my candidature.

You are aware that since February last my name has been mentioned as a candidate for the new Legislative Council on behalf of our District. I recently gave the District to understand that I would stand as a candidate after obtaining Government's permission as I am still a subordinate judge in Government service.

The last day for standing as a candidate is the 12th of October. Reports have come to my ears that people in some parts of the District sympathise with the Non-cooperation Resolution passed by the Special Congress at Calcutta, and do not desire any candidate to represent them in the Council.

I had not sought the honour of standing as a candidate for the District. I had agreed to stand because many gentlemen of note interested in Kanara wished it. My desire was that there should be more candidates than one, and that election should take place after contest. Otherwise the Electorate loses opportunities of education regarding its duties, and a sense of responsibility to the voters is not so well impressed on the mind of the candidate who becomes a Councillor not by election but by the mere act of standing as a candidate.

Interest was created in the work of election, therefore, when Mr. Ritti, Pleader of Sirsi, offered himself as one of the candidates and began canvassing work in the District I was looking forward to work on my behalf very shortly. With that object in view I applied for leave from the 1st of October next, preparatory to my retirement from the 20th of the month, and I was preparing to issue my manifesto on the 1st. But since the Non-co-operation Resolution was passed at Calcutta, Mr. Ritti, I am informed, has withdrawn his candidature, and the charm of the election so far as I am concerned is gone.

As a Government servant, I do not yet belong to any school of politics, and I have to eschew in this letter the discussion of any principles of politics concerning the propriety or otherwise of Non-cooperation. Yet my personal sense of honour and self-respect tells me that it would be graceless on my part to force myself as a Councillor on the Constituency by the mere act of being nominated and declared as elected by the operation of a technical rule, when the general sense of the electors in the District is not to have a representative for themselves. Any work that I could do as Councillor for the material and moral advancement of the District would be by the electors' co-operation. Without their sympathy and co-operation, therefore, the membership of Council is not an office of honour. At least that is my personal view of it.

I request you, therefore, to let me know by the 5th October 1920 what is the general sense of the electors you are in contact with, and what you have to say in the matter. If I find that the general sense of the District is opposed, I am going to stand. Those, who have the will, can find ample scope in different spheres for work of social and public usefulness.

I beg to remain, etc.,

V. V. WAGH.

Karwar, 25-9-1920.

SUPPORTERS, REPLY,

We understand that the following reply signed by his supporters has being sent to Mr. Wagh:—

"Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter dated the 25th asking our opinion as to whether our District should send a representative to the Council and whether we wish you to stand in view of the Congress resolution on Non-cooperation.

In putting you forward as the candidate even without consulting you, we were fully aware that no better representative could have been selected, and even now we are of the same opinion.

The spirit of your letter under reply fully justifies our choice and we further appreciate the high sentiments pervading your letter.

We are glad you, unlike others, realise the situation and refuse to enter the Council by taking advantage of a technical rule which makes it possible for one to stand and be declared as elected by the mere fact of nomination by two voters, when the general sense of the District is distinctly opposed to the returning of any member. As the question involves the vindication of national self-respect and honour we most earnestly desire that our District should go unrepresented. We are, etc."

It may be stated that the only other candidate in the field from the District, Mr. Ritti, who is a staunch Home Ruler, has withdrawn his candidature.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

MR. MAHOMAD ALI IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, along with some members of the Indian Khilafat Delegation, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the s. s. Graz, which cast anchor at Ballard Pier about 9-30 a.m.

National volunteers, Hindus and Muslim, and a large number of Hindu and Mahomedan leading citizens were present at the mole. The Khilafat Committee at the suggestion of Mr. Shankat Ali had decided not to take the members of the delegation in procession, as they thought it would put the party into inconvenience after a long and tedious voyage.

After landing, the party, escorted by the Volunteers, proceeded to the Hilal Manzil where they had tea and thence they were taken to Javeri Bazar at the invitation of Hindu Merchants who greeted and garlanded the party.

Mr. Mahomed Ali stops at Abubeker Manzil, Walkeshwar, and other members of the delegation are quartered at the premises of the Central Khilafat Committee's offices.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Mr. V. B. Mehta will read two papers tomorrow at 6-30 p.m. before Salle Francaise, one on "affinities Between the Indians and the French and "what is wrong with modern poetry?"

BOMBAY BOY SCOUT FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the above Federation, a combined Display, of Signalling, First aid, Tent-pitching, Jujutsu, Dialogues, various Music Drills and feats, was given to all other Scout organizations of the Federation by the Young Men's Educational Society's Scout Troop and the Chikitsak Samooha School Troop, at the Y. M. E. S.'s promisses, at Kandewadi, last Thursday.

GAS AND POSTAL STRIKES.

STILL CONTINUE.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

The Gas and the Postal and Telegraph strikes continued yesterday without any alteration in the situation. The English mails which the S. O. Nellore brought yesterday were delivered to the box-holders at the General Post Office yesterday. The rest of the letters will be delivered at the different delivery centres in the city to-day.

For the fourth night in succession, Bombay went without street lighting yesterday on account of the Gas workers' Strike. Except a few central spots, where tram lines meet, the rest of Bombay presents every night the appearence of a practicaly deserted City.

A reference was made yesterday to the Conference between Mr. F. J. Jinwalla and Mr. Birch, General Manager of the Gas Company on Sunday. From further particulars available it appears that Mr. Jinwalla and Mr. Jhabwalla addressed the strikers, who had assembled near the Works on Sunday morning. They asked the men to resume work immediately as the public were experiencing a great deal of inconvenience on account of the strike, and to adhere to their notice which as originally arranged was to expire after fifteen days. The men refused to listen to this advice, insisting that the 8 men, who had been discharged should first be reinstated. Messrs. Jinwalla and Jhabwalla thereupon saw the General Manager and the Assistant Managers and after a good deal of discussion, Mr. Birch agreed to re-instate 7 of the discharged men for a period of one month, saying he did this to meet the argument that these men had not been given a sufficiently long notice. But he declined to reinstate the eighth man on the ground that he had been impertinent. He, however, expressed his willingness to refer the question of the reinstatement of this man to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each side.

Mr. Jinwala communicated this to the strikers who at first agreed to resume work but the strikers expressed their dissent, decling to return to work unless all their other demands were complied with Mr. Jinwala and Mr. Jhabwala, thereupon again saw the General Manager who said if the men wanted to join the work all must join, and it is further stated that he refused to entertain the other demands.

BOMBAY HAND-LOOM

STRIKES ENDED SATISFACTORIEY.

For the last 4 days the handloom, weavers had been on strike and the Cheera Bazar cloth shops could not have the supply of the necessary clothings, which they have been getting from these weavers. The strike was due to the stoppage this year of the charity which used to be given at the time of Moharram every year by these Hindu Merchants. On behalf of the members of the Bombay Handloom Weavers' Union, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Abdul Sakkoor Sait (President of the Union), Mowla Sait, H. Mahamad and Messrs. Ananthram Vaikuntram, Munshi Valli Ulla and Baboo (Secretaries of the Union) approached the merchants and put the men's case before them. After 2 dar's discussion, on Sunday, the merchants decided the following, and the weavers agreed to the same and started their work yesterday:—

To Bombay Hand loom Weavers' Union.

Each Merchant as usual should have one piece per Sari for charity from the weavers and from this money being accamulated for a year cent Merchant should give a portion to the weavers once in a year, without creating any ill-feeling amouth them and please them for ever in all the dealings they have been doing with the weavers.

GOWRISHANKER, P.

(Secretary Cheera Bazar Cloth Merchants Asso.)

The Bombay Shroff Association sent the following telegram on the 1st instant to the Viceroy.

"The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association begs respectfully to bring to your notice the great loss to the trade as a result of the Postal Strike. The Committee had an interview with the Postmaster-General who has promised to remove minor inconveniences but the main question of the strike remains unsolved.

We appeal to the Government of India to interfere as otherwise the dead-lock wil continue, and the business, especially that of imbers of this Association wil continue to sumemach. Temporary expedients, arranged byffer ostal authorities, can never be expected the Psatisfactory and a solution must be found to be overnment if the business community is to be spared all the losa entailed by the Strike."

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

Copies of the following resolution have been sent by wire to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Post Master-General.

At a meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd, held on the 28th September, 1920, it was resolved to point out into you the strongest possible terms, the immense inconvenience to the Cotton Trade and to the General Public caused by the Postal and Telegraph Strikes now existing, and to request you to be good enough to take the promptest possible steps to rectify the situation by a sympathetic consideration of the just grievances of the employees of the respective departments concerned and thus earn the grateful thanks not only of those immediately interested but also of the whole of India."

THE DISTRACTED PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Life in Bombay has become intolerable. The postal strike has dislocated the business of the city and the merchants and businessmen of the city are feeling it keenly though the "Times", a staunch friend of Bureaucracy, is ever ready to sing a chorus of praise for the magnificent way in which the authorities have coped with the situation. Perhaps the "Times" is able to get itcorrespondence very promptly regularity, but what of the masses? We are told that we should go to delivery centres and enquire whether any letters have been received. That has been done and it has been found in practice that when we are told there are no letters, there the letters are seen if only a little patience is applied by the person who expects letters. Bombay being thickly populated people are forced to find a residence outside the city and naturally they are forced to start for office earlier and leave office late in the evening. Then where is the time for these people to dance attendance at delivery centres only to be told that there are no letters after spending some time with the deliverers of letters? European residents can as well send their servants and have their letters, they being highly paid they can command convenience but what to become of ordinary people of the city. If a money order is expected they are to enquire, but if the intimation regarding money order itself is not received by the person how can he know that a money order is received. The Post Office will not send intimation that money order has been received. What the Department expects of you is that you should be attending delivery centres every day even though you get any letters or not and to be dancing attendance on the man who distributes letters in the delivery centres. But where to go for time. As already stated we are told indirectly not to correspond through the medium of post till the strike is ended. This is what comes to in or you are to engage a person to enquire every day whether any letter or money order is received for your address. The authorities say in other words they will be sleeping till such a time as they are disposed to settle the poco strike. We don't not know now far the authorities will be successful in bringing up country men as substitutes for men on strike.

Yours etc.

K. M. KRISHNAER,

Bombay, Sept. 30th.

LUCKNOW POSTMEN DISSATISFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lucknow, October 2.

Owing to dissatisfaction with the increases just sanctioned, Lucknow postmen have refused to draw their pay for the last month. The present pay of the senior postman is Rs. 18-8. The new scale, adding Rs. 3 to it, makes a total of Rs. 21-8. It is stated that postmen demand Rs. 30 a month, which they state is less than what Bombay postmen have been given. Local postmen, however have decided not to strike and will be paid from the Union funds.

STRIKE AT LUCKNOW PAPER MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lucknow October 2.

The strike of workmen at Lucknow Paper Mills continues. Nearly 700 men, including every class of worker, except the clerical staff, are out. About seven mill-hands, who have not joined the strikers are not allowed to leave the mill

CALCUTTA TRAMS STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, October, 4.

After three days the Calcutta Tramwaymen's strike is over, and from this morning tram cars are running as usual. At a meeting last evening, strikers selected ten representatives and formulated their grievances under ten heads. By a previous arrangement, three of the strikers' representa., Messrs. Nishit Sen, J. M. Sen Gupta and P. K. Ghose met Mr. Allen, Manager of the Tramway Company. After three hours' discussion, a settlement was arrived at at this morning by which it was agreed that the men's initial pay should be raised from Rs. 19 to 24 with time scale and the three dismissed ringleaders should be reinstated and strike pay be given. Consideration of other grievances was left to the manager.

A. P. Patra, October 1,

At the last opium sale 150 chests of Benares opium were sold for Rs. 7,52,925 the highest price per a chest being Rs. 5,065 and lowest Rs. 5,003 and average 4,019.

* * * * *

The Secretary of State has sanctioned construction by the Agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway of further section of the Bokharo-Ramgarh extension on 5 ft 6 in. gauge, from its present terminus at Barmo to Sawang Coalbrock a distance of about six miles. The project will be known as the Barmo Sawang section of Bokharo Ramgarh extension.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaisance survey being carried on by Major E. P. Anderson, Satad State Railway Engineer, for a line of railway from Laldevanhalai along the Latchman Tirtha Valley to Sibapur, with a branch from Hebbalenhole to Nagarhole, a total distance of about fifty miles. The survey will be known as the Goorg Forest Railway Reconnaisance Survey.

The Railway Board have also sanctioned a survey being carried out by Mr. A. Lines State Railway Engineer, of the area west of the Rajputana Malwa Railway lying between Viramgam on the B.B. and C.I. Railway and also between Palanpur and Bessa on the Rajputana Malwa Railway and Barmer on the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway in order to determine suitable alignment for a broad gauge Railway, which will provide direct connection between Bombay and Sind. The survey will be known as the Bombay-Sind connection Railway Preliminary Survey.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 5, 1920.

SWARAJ.

The All-India Home Rule League has changed its name and constitution. Henceforward, the League will be known as the "Swaraj Sabha"—a name which will, doubtless, carry a special appeal of its own to the people. The object of the Sabha, as now defined, will be:

"(1) To secure complete Swaraj for India according to the wishes of the Indian people. (2) To carry on a continuous propaganda with a view to organising the people for peaceful and effective action to achieve such Swaraj, and to take such action, whenever necessary. (3) The interpretation of the word "Swaraj" as used herein shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress Constitution."

We do not think the League has been well advised in changing its constitution in a hurry. The draft constitution was published only a few days ago, and it cannot be said that members of the League in different parts of the country have had sufficient time carefully to consider it or adequately to realise the tremendous significance of the change. Mr. Jinnah was quite right in his contention that a radical change like this could not be adopted by any properly constituted body, unless there was an overwhelming majority in favour of it. Apart from this, there is a much greater and more fundamental objection to the procedure adopted by the League. Now, the main change refers to the demand for complete Swaraj. According to the existing constitution of the Indian National Congress, Swaraj means full self-government as a member of the British Commonwealth. There is, however, another possible interpretation—namely, complete independence. It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a growing volume of opinion in the country which has begun to demand complete independence. The question, therefore, naturally arises whether the Swaraj Sabha stands for complete independence. If it does, and if it is going "to carry on a continuous propaganda with a view to organising the people for peaceful and effective action to achieve such Swaraj, and to take such action whenever necessary", the existence of clause 3 which says that "the interpretation of the word "Swaraj" as used herein shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress Constitution" is meaningless and superfluous. For the Congress has not yet declared for complete independence. If the Swaraj Sabha elects to voice the wishes of those who demand complete independence before the Congress has pronounced its opinion on the question, the proper course for it is at once to disaffiliate itself from the Congress. If complete independence is not the object of the Sabha, there was obviously no need to change the constitution in such a hurry. We hope Mr. Gandhi, as President of the Sabha, will clear all doubts in regard to the interpretation of "Swaraj"—that is, so far as the propagandist and other activities of the Sabha go. If he interprets it to mean complete independence, he will, we trust, recognise that the Sabha cannot remain a body affiliated to the Congress.

THE FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

It is rather strange that more attention has not been paid to the change in the attitude of Italy toward the solution of the Albanian question. We have referred, on several occasions in the past, to the wrongs of this small country, and have protested against any attempt to divide it up by handing over parts to Italy, Greece, and Yugo-Slavia; also against the proposed mandate to Italy, which, we believe, was insisted upon by the Italian Premier. The result of these proposals has been to throw this little country into a great ferment, and already there have been a number of armed fights between the Albanians and the Italians. So far as the Slavs are concerned, they long ago renounced any proposals that may have been made with a view to handing over a part of the country to them, for, apart from any other considerations, they realised that an Albania in revolt would prove a serious menace to the peace of the new nation. While there are doubtless many Slavs, who turn a longing eye to this territory, on the whole, they recognise the wisdom of allowing the Albanians to decide their own fate. The Greeks have always cast a greedy eye on Northern Epirus, and they have claimed that the people are mainly Greek in origin and culture, and would prefer to be joined to Greece. Only a plebiscite could decide this. The Albanians have no compunctions about such a plebiscite as they are confident that the majority would be strongly in favour of their present relationship. The third party is the Italian Government, and here the real problem has had to be faced. It will be remembered that in the compact signed on the 26th of April 1915 between the Italian Government, on the one hand, and the French, Russian, and British Governments, on the other, one Article had reference to Albania. By Article 7 Italy pledged herself not to oppose England, France, and Russia if they should desire to assign Northern Albania to Serbia and Montenegro, and Southern Albania to Greece on condition that Italy obtained, as a result of the war, the Trentino, Istria, Dalmatia, and Valona. In case this division was made, the central zone of Albania was to be transformed into small self-governing State to be represented by Italy in its foreign relations.

The first act of the Italians after declaring war, was to seize Valona, an important strategical post controlling the Adriatic. No one, with any love for Italy, can have watched the way in which she has followed the policy of grab in relation to territory definitely belonging to other nationalities. The D'Annunzio escapades were no credit to Italy, and ever since the nation has been on the verge of taking some step which might have created serious difficultiies for the Government. On the question of Albania there was a very strong party in Government in favour of the proposed mandate which carried with it the possession of Valona. We are not blind to the importance of this port as the sentinel of the Adriatic and we can understand the anxiety of the Italians that it should not be in the hands of those who could use it to the deteriment of Italy. There was a continuous campaign carried on in the country by many newspapers and politicians urging the retention of Valona and the control of Albania. That policy was resisted with intense bitterness by the Albanians and, recently when the Italians in Valona stirred up a quarrel, the Albanians retorted with severe fighting which might have led to another campaign into the country. But by this time a great change was taking place in Italy and a new Government was in power. The Socialists had made their power felt in the land and they were insistent on the recognition of the rights of the Albanians. The result is a complete *volte face*, and the Italian Government and the Albanian leaders have come to an agreement which will probably be acceptable to all. Two months ago Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, declared in the Italian Chamber "that the Italian Government desired to see Albania completely independent—independent of everybody, and that it renounced the intention of having a protectorate or a mandate over Albania, but that it could not, on grounds of security, give up Valona until Albania was sufficiently consolidated and reorganised to provide a guarantee against the occupation of Valona by any other Power." Some weeks ago, after considerable negotiations, an agreement was reached between the Government of Italy and that of Tirana, whereby the following points are agreed to: first, that Italy abandons Valona to the Albanian Government of Tirana but retains the Island of Saseno, along with the right to make use of the Bay of Valona, when necessary, for the shelter or refitting of her vessels and tha Albanian Government also consents to the fortification of two points on the coastline; second, Italy recognises the complete independence and unity of Albania and promises to use her influence with the Powers to grant their sanction; thirdly, Italy reserves her freedoom of action in the event of any other nation threatening Valona itself or the integrity of Albania; fourthly, Italy recognies the Tirana Government as the *de facto* Government of Albania and will recognise it as the *da jure* Government as soon as it is able to assert its authority over the whole of Albania. It will seem how complete a change has taken place in the Italian attitude. We may take it for granted that the other Powers will welcome this agreement, for an independent Albania is the best solution of the problem.

There have been many factors in the situation which have led the Italian Government to come to this new position. Without doubt the stern opposition of the Socialists to the Italian Imperialists has been one of the main factors in forcing the hands of the leaders. Then, too, it is recognised that the mandate over Albania would involve a considerable expense; for it would be necessary to garrison the land with a large number of troops and these are not forthcoming. The commonsense as well as the sense of justice of the people has come into play, and they now relinquish what most feel would have been a growing burden to the country. It has also to be remembered that the present Italian Government are the declared supporter of Albanian independence and no other step than the one taken was open to them in all honour. There is, of course, a considerable party who are opposed to this new move, but they are not likely to alter the decision now taken. Speaking before the Italian Parliament, Count Sforza, the Minsiter for Foreign Affairs, said: "The necessity for military occupations having come to an end with the war, we will not and cannot pursue towards the Albanians any policy but one of friendship. Having dissipated deplorable misconceptions—having withdrawn only after a brilliant action which proved to the deluded people of Valona that force could never have caused us to retire—we may be sure that it will be the Albanians who, in the near future, will come to us for aid and cooperation. Already the Albanians, no longer suspicious of our territorial aims, are counting with pleasure, as on a guarantee for themselves and their independence on the pledges which still hold good between ourselves and the Allies regarding Albania. Already the Government of Tirana expresses the desire to send its plenipotentiaries to Rome in order to conclude completely satisfying accords." Now that the Italians have come to so resonable a position in regard to Valona and Albania strong hopes may be entertained that the difficulties with Yugo-Slavia will be amicably settled. Nothing has done Italy greater harm in the eyes of the world than her attitude in regard to Fiume and Yugo-Slavia since the war, and her new Government has a splendid opportunity of removing this unpleasant impression.

Notes of the Day.

Under the Congress Flag.

Our morning contemporary has raised the question: "Under which flag" will the country work? If it has not yet learnt under which flag the nation will gather its forces, it will never do so. The country has acclaimed, one voice, the decision of the Congress and the recognised standard of India will be the Congress flag and no other. The "Times of India" does not stop to discuss why the nation has accepted non-cooperation. When it does, it will find that non-cooperation has been forced upon the nation by the policy and attitude of Government. It is not, as our contemporary falsely suggests, that the nation has elected the measure of non-cooperation with a view to have a short-cut to Swarajya. A situation arose, which left to the nation no other honourable course. The "Times of India" does not yet know what happened exactly in the Congress. It seems to imagine that a battle raged there between cooperators and non-cooperators. It was nothing of the kind. In the vast assembly, there were not even ten persons in favour of cooperation. As Pandit Motilal Nehru in his exposition of the situation said the other day, the Special Congress was practically unanimous in recommending to the country the adoption of the principle of non-cooperation. Even as regards the Councils, there was not much difference. Those who wanted to enter the Councils had no delusions about them Cooperation was far from their minds. They wanted to use the Councils to create a deadlock. As Pandit Motilal put it, both parties were agreed that the Councils were mere shams, but while the supporters of the resolution would leave them alone to perish by their inherent weakness those who supported the amendment would take active steps to make it impossible for them to live. There is little for the "Times of India" to rejoice therein.

Boycott of Councils.

Our contemporary complains that of the programme adopted by the Calcutta Congress, only one item, boycott of Councils, is vigorously pursued. It goes so far as to say that so far as other items are concerned, many who differ from Mr. Gandhi would be glad to cooperate with him. Does the "Times of India" need to be enlightened why the nation is concentrating its efforts first on the boycott of Councils? We are very near elections and the matter is one of great urgency and if immediate efforts are not made, the country will have to wait another three years to demonstrate its adhesion to the Congress resolution. It wants to prove by total abstention that it is not prepared to accept little reforms and small concessions and that there can be no cooperation till its demands are satisfied in full. We know how far our contemporary really sympathises with other items in the non-cooperation programme. But it pretends to do so in order that the vigorous attack on Councils might be weakened. It is characteristic of our contemporary to pervert the remarks made by Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore. The utmost efforts will be made to boycott the Councils, but we have no doubt there will be nothing done of which the country need be ashamed. No unfair means will be used; everything will be above board. More than the "Times of India" the Congress itself is very particular on this point; it desires that the movement should be above reproach.

Baseless Attacks.

If, on the contrary, the "Times of India" has made baseless accusations in order to blacken the movement, it may know the movement is too strong to be in the least affected by such tactics. If private threats are being used, we are as much interested as the "Times of India" to know of them. Now for the cooperators whom the "Times of India" wants to organise into a body to fight non-cooperation. Non-cooperation is strong in itself. Our benevolent Government's first concern is how to strengthen it. The Anglo-India press is not behind-hand in contributing to its success. If there is to be a battalion of non-descripts to oppose non-cooperation, no one would be sorry. A supreme effort is required of the nation at this critical juncture to make non-cooperation a complete success and we have no doubt the country will rise to the occasion. As soon as the Congress instructions are issued, the message should be carried to the remotest village. All the Congress Committees and the Home Rule Leagues should organise propaganda in their centres and see that the Congress decision is carried out. The "Times of India" is seeking to put up an opposition and judging from its remarks it does not appear to be in favour of playing the game.

Non-Cooperation in Kanara.

Those self-satisfied gentlemen, who in spite of the verdict of the country and against the declared or easily ascertainable views of their constituencies, are disposed to stand for Council elections, would do well to ponder over the dignified letter which Mr. V. V. Wagh, the most influentially supported candidate in Kanara District, has addressed to his supporters and which we reproduce elsewhere to-day. Though owing to the withdrawal of his candidature, already announced, by Mr. Ritti, the only rival of Mr. Wagh in the field, it would have been a mere walk-over for the latter to secure admission to the Council, Mr. Wagh has the manliness and the sense of honour to acknowledge that if he entered the Council taking advantage of the technical rule he would not be there as the representative of Kanara at all, but as one who sought the honour in defiance of the wishes of his constituency. Would that other aspirants to Council honours took the same honourable view of their responsibilities! We have no doubt, in deference to public opinion, Mr. Wagh will withdraw his candidature and we hope no other Kanarite will seek to tarnish the fair record which the district is establishing for itself.

Honorary Magistrates.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai asked for certain information about Khan Bahadur Husseinkhan Dhanekhan. He wanted to know how old he was, how long he had served as an Honorary Magistrate, the days he attended and did not attend the Court from January to August last and the number of cases tried by him. He further requested Government to inform the public whether the said Khan Bahadur failed to attend the Court on some of his Court days and wanted to know the time he sat in Court. Of course, Government are too busy and they have no time to collect the detailed information asked for by the hon. member. Yet they have no reason to believe that Khan Bahadur Husseinkhan is otherwise than efficient in the discharge of his magisterial duties. People are not willing to take on credit what Government say, simply because Government say it, unless it is supported by facts. Since Government are not disposed to give the information, Mr. Desai himself may enlighten the public on the matter. The publication of similar information regarding all Honorary Magistrates would form an interesting record and would throw a flood of light on the ways and methods followed by Government in appointing Honorary Magistrates.

FOR INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

SOVIET PROPOSALS TO KABUL.

WANTED A FORMAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Oct. 4.

Much light is thrown upon the real aims of the Soviet with regard to India and Afghanistan by the news which has reached London via the Caucasus, on the authority which, however, is not considered reliable giving the actual proposals the Soviet representatives submitted at Kabul.

Recently a Bolshevik envoy there was authorised to propose to the Amir a formal agreement in which the Soviet undertook to render considerable military and financial assistance to Afghanistan, demanding in return, facilities for transporting rifles and ammunition to the tribes of the Northwest Frontier also for the agents to carry on propaganda without molestation and to pass freely to India. The Soviet further demanded the right to establish representatives at such places as might be selected and wanted a written pledge from the Amir not to conclude a treaty or agreement with any State other than Bolshevik Russia without the latter's prior consent. The latter stipulation was doubtless intended to make abortive the Afgnan-Indian negotiations or to entrap the Amir into the betrayal of the Emir of Bokhara, whose overthrow the Bolsheviks have since accomplished.

VISCOUNT GREY'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

SIR E. CARSON ON THE "HOPELESS SUGGESTION"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Oct. 4.

Sir Edward Carson replying to Viscount Grey's Irish proposals says that they bluntly mean—abandon all who are loyal to the Crown and leave them under the mercies of Sinn Feinism. Let the Irish murder each other and exhaust themselves in slaughter. He asks if the murder of the British officers in India and Egypt is to have the same result. He declares that while Ulster does not want the Home Rule Bill, it is far preferable to Viscount Grey's proposals. Therefore Ulster is ready to receive and work the Bill which the Government had pledged itself to place on the Statute Book. He does not doubt that the pledge will be kept.

Sir Edward Carson says with regard to Viscount Grey's scheme that a more hopeless suggestion has never emanated from the brain of a statesman. He adds that the next step would be to allow the Irish Republic.

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

STRIKING REPORT AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 30.

The Havas Agency states that at the International Financial Conference in Brussels, a striking report on France's financial position was read by Mr. de Fleuriano, Head of the French Delegation and aroused considerable interest. According to the report strenuous efforts had already been made to restore the devastated districts which showed the following results:—

Seventy-seven per cent. of plant of the factories affected have resumed operations giving employment to 42 per cent. of their pre-war workmen. Of 33,000 miles of roads destroyed 14,000 have been restored for traffic. The collieries which were systematically flooded or blown up by the Germans alone still show poor results, the output being only six per cent. of the pre-war production. France spent during the war about eight thousand millions sterling. The taxes now average 23 sterling per head, against a little over five in 1913 yet the financial situation is now firmly in hand and is being gradually improved.

The "New Empire" strongly comments against the wheat export policy, as adding unusual strength to the non-co-operation propaganda.

Swami Vijayanand, a Sadhu, who was sent up for prosecution for trying to seduce soldiers at Dinapore from their service was today committed to the sessions, to take trial under 131 I.P.C. the Swami pleaded not guilty and denied charges.

IS SOVIET ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE?

EFFECT OF PEACE ON BOLSHEVISM.

SERIOUS LABOUR TROUBLES.

M. AMENEFF'S COLD RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 4.

Reports from widely different sources all inclining to the same view point are seriously raising the question whether the Soviet regime in Russia is not on the verge of collapse. Two hundred French prisoners, who have just arrived back from Moscow, significantly report that the present conditions cannot last much longer. The conclusion of peace would probably cause the collapse of Bolshevism, while the latest account from Narva, a hundred miles west of Petrograd states that the employees of the Northwest Railway have struck. Serious disturbances have occurred in the Semenov factories in which two Commissaries were killed, while the workmen in nearly all the factories in Petrograd are on strike ostensibly on account of the price of bread, but their real object is the overthrow of the Soviet regime.

PEACE DELEGATES SHOT.

Meanwhile, disaffection is widespread in the Western Red Army where large meetings are being held to demand peace similar to those which helped to bring about the downfall of the Kerensky regime. Twelve soldier delegates who went to Moscow to urge peace were summarily shot.

Reports from Moscow declare that consternation reigns in Government circles and that Budonny is to be courtmartialled.

M. Kameneff has been received with disfavour by the Council of Five owing to his withholding in London a number of Russian peace terms.

BRITAIN'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

TO BE REGISTERED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 4

Britain has lodged with the League of Nations for entry in the gigantic register sixteen international agreements she has concluded since the ratification of peace. They include the engagements of the Empire as a whole and specific agreements of South Africa, India and Canada covering widely different subjects.

Lord Curzon has intimated to the League that all the future international engagements concluded by Britain will be submitted in a similar way.

The other Governments have submitted the treaties. Peru with engaging frankness has not only filed those contracted since her entry into the League but all that are binding regardless of date.

HOW INSPECTOR BRADY WAS MURDERED.

QUICK REPRISALS AT TUBBERCURRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

It is reported that yesterday's murder of Inspector Brady at Tubbercurry brought quick reprisals at Tubbercurry where four houses and two creameries have been destroyed and fourteen houses damaged by bombs and rifle fire. The Sinn Feiners fired on the police reinforcements. Inspector Brady who was twentyone years old was a nephew of Mr. P. J. Brady formerly a member of the House of Commons for St. Stephen's Green. He served in the Irish Guards in war time and acted as the King's Messenger carrying Lord Haig's despatches. His party was ambushed by men lying in wait by the roadside behind a loopholed wall. Expanding bullets were used.

SUPPRESSION OF REPRISALS

DECISION BY CABINET COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 4.

The Cabinet Council attended by the Premier, Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Nevill MacReady and others considered the Irish question and placed on record the Cabinet's insistence upon the suppression of the reprisals with regard to which the Government is making investigations with a view to prevention and punishment of the excesses. Among the steps being considered is the establishment of pickets round the larger police barracks after any outrage on the police has occurred. The Premier intimated that he would receive a deputation from the Irish Peace Conference.

After long absence Lord French has returned to Dublin.

ESHER REPORT.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Broadly all the London papers comment on the Esher Report and the tone of comments is, on the whole, favourable.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Oct. 4.

"THE TIMES."

Commenting on the Esher Report "The Times," while admitting that the bulk of the Report is good and that many detailed reforms should be carried out, takes immediate exception to the assumptions which appear to lie behind the Report because, for the time being they violate much of the value it may otherwise possess.

Referring to the passage in the Report:—'In future we must contemplate the possibility of our armies operating in the Middle East based partially on India and partially on home.' "The Times" says:—"We decline to contemplate this possibility as the basis of a policy as soon as we are free from our present entanglements. For a hundred years India has never been so free from the menace of external aggression as she is to-day. The task of the Army in India is to prevent invasion and maintain internal security and unless the Empire is attacked elsewhere it is nothing more. It should stand armed and vigilant upon its frontiers and its staff officers can amuse themselves as they have done for the century past, discussing how the army should march forth to meet the approaching foe which to-day could only come effectively by rail."

Commenting on the Report's proposals to transfer military authority to the War Office "The Times" considers "these extraordinary proposals in the highest degree unconstitutional. They reduce Viceroy who by Statute is the head of the Army in India to a nonentity. They wipe the Government of India off the slate altogether. They convert the Commander-in-Chief into a gramaphone. This is the negation of a Constitutional Government. It is entirely destructive of the fundamental principle that in military matters civil power shall be supreme. The amazing thing is that Mr. Montagu has already seen fit without consulting Parliament to approve these supersive projects. The Committee cheerfully ignore the financial aspect of their scheme but we may sum up the realities of the financial side in a sentence:—"If India partly through her own sacrifices has been to a great extent relieved from the danger of aggression from without, she is, at least, entitled to ask that her present heavy military expenditure shall not be exceeded. The whole of this portion of the Report must be very sternly dealt with by Parliament and the principle that India shall as far as possible be selfcontained as a military unit of the Empire must be restored."

"MORNING POST."

The "Morning Post" remarks that the Report will be a disappointment for those who expected any startling projects of reform.

"DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News" says:—The temper in which the Committee approached the difficult questions was, on the whole, sane and statesmanlike, but we are not satisfied that the optimism of Committee on the probable expansion of Indian Revenue is really justified. The proposals to increase the cost of the Army should be examined with the greatest care. On the other hand, the scheme for an Army Budget seems wisely conceived and well worked out and the general principle of extending greater latitude in the control of the Army to the Government of India is probably sound.

"DAILY MAIL."

The "Daily Mail" calls the Report exceedingly startling. It says that the motives assigned for the proposal to put the Army in India under the War Office control suffice to ensure its condemnation. The first task of the Indian Army reformers should be to see that the so-called Army in India really is in India and not strewn about through a dozen countries. If the Army in India is restored to its rightful duties, there will be no need to, place it under the control of the War Office or to give the Chief of the Imperial Staff the unconstitutional rights of intervention in matters, which should be left to the Government of India. The Esher Committee should have confined themselves to the questions of internal reform with regard to which they have made some excellent recommendations.

"WESTMINISTER GAZETTE'S" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Oct. 5.

Commenting on the Esher report the "Westminster Gazette" says:—"We find it difficult to understand how Mr. Montagu can have been persuaded to endorse such proposals, for there is one thing certain about them and that is they can never go through. They are in definite opposition to all tendencies of Indian policy in every other matter."

SECESSIONISTS IN S. AFRICA.

GEN. SMUTS' COUNTER-MOVE.

APPEAL FOR FORMATION OF A MODERATE PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 5-45 p.m. Oct. 4.

Cape Town.—General Smuts is issuing momentous appeal for the formation of a new Moderate Party in South Africa with a view to maintaining the constitution and combatting the movement for secession of South Africa from the British Commonwealth. The appeal follows on the failure of the Congress of Bloemfontein last month which it had been hoped would result in the fusion of the Dutch parties. General Smuts in the course of his appeal describes the Nationalist Secessionisty policy as a breach of good faith and understanding under which both the European races formed the union. He declares that now the Nationalists have decided to continue the propaganda driving the European races apart into ultimate conflict, there is no alternative but for the moderate elements to coalesce and keep the dangers of lawlessness and indiscipline, which are threatening the old world in check in South Africa, where the position of the Europeans, as a civilised community, is exposed to special dangers.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

DR. ARNOLD TO BE APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF ARABIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

The control by the new High Commissioned of the Indian Students Branch has facilitated the application for services of Dr. T. W. Arnold by the Governing Body of the London School of Oriental Studies as a whole time Professor of Arabic there.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

The following is the result of the Australian Jockey Club Derby at Randwick:—

Salitros	1
Malurys	2
Erasmus	3

Sixteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths; two and a half between second and third.

Betting.—7/1 against Erasmus; 14 1 Salitros; 25/1 Malurys.

SIR VERNEY LOYETT.

ELECTED OXFORD READER IN INDIA HISTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 5-45 p.m. Oct. 4.

Sir Harrington Verney Loyett has been elected Oxford Reader in Indian History.

REFORMS IN CEYLON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

UNOFFICIAL EMBERS' SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 4.

The "London Gazette" says:—The King has approved the reconstitution of the office of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon and its dependencies and has made further provision for reforms in the Government of Ceylon including increase in the number of elected members of the Legislative Council. Substantial majority is given to the unofficial members over official vote.

POLISH SUCCESS AT LIDA.

BOLSHEVISTS BEING STILL PURSUED.

30,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 4.

Warsaw.—A Polish communique says:—We are continuing our pusuit of the Bolshevisit divisions beaten at Lida. The Second Polish army has taken 60,000 prisoners and one hundred guns. All action has been suspended in the region of Suwalki as a result of the agreement reached with Lithuania.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Oct. 5.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Havas Agency states:—The newly appointed Japanese, Ambassador Viscount Ishii has arrived in Paris. In the course of an interview he stated that every effort would be devoted to strengthening intercourse between Japan and France. Peace must be placed on a firm basis by the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and the development of the League of Nations. Japan would ever be happy to proceed alongside France towards higher civilisation and progress.

"INDIAN" MEDICAL SERVICE."

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 3.

An Army Department communique deals with the report of the committee appointed last year to examine the question of the reorganization of the Medical Services in India.

The following is a summary of the report, which was signed by all the members:—

The formation of an Indian Medical Corps which shall take the place of the Indian Medical Service and in addition do the work now done by the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, It should also recruit for, and include, the higher Civil Medical Service of the country. It should have an ordinary war reserve of officers to civil administrations for five years or less and a special reserve officers belonging to its civil branch who should only be recalled to military duty on occasions of grave national emergency and not even their if holding certain residuary appointments. It should include transfers from the Army Medical Service and the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The military side of the corps should have its own depot and school of instruction, Junior officers should shortly after their arrival in India be attached to a large Civil Hospital or School of Tropical Medicine for practical instruction in tropical diseases.

RECRUITMENTS TO SPECIAL RESERVE.

The special reserve should be partly recruited from the civil assistant surgeons and independent medical practitioners. The Governments of the various provinces should supplement their contingents of officers from the Indian Medical Corps with exclusively Civil Medical Officers whom they will themselves appoint. Special arrangements should be made by Government to secure European medical attendance for European officers and non-officials when required. A system of optional retirement on gratuity should be adopted in order to secure a sufficiency of candidates for the new corps. Admission to the corps should be through the portal of a single examination, held in England twice a year. Selected Indian students from five Indian universities should be assisted by scholarships to compete in this examination Immediate admission, however, must be by transfer and nomination. Special opportunities should be provided for work in research and scientific medicine. Certain posts in the sanitary and other departments should be reserved to officers of the new corps. Salaries should be increased, and more liberal provision should be made for leave. Full pension should be admissible at an earlier date.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL OFFICERS;

The position of civil administrative medical officers should be improved. Better buildings should be provided for Indian station hospitals. The number of officers of the corps required for duty inpeace time should be calculated at three per mile of the total strength of the Army in India. A leave and casualty reserve of 35 per cent. and a study reserve of four per cent. of the officers required for duty should be provided. Promotion should be on the same system as promotion in the Royal Army Medical Corps, including selection for promotion to the rank of Lt-Col. to fill a fixed establishment. Every officer should between his seventh and tenth years of service undergo a post-graduate course at the Royal Army Medical College. All officers should on attaining the rank of Lt.-Col. make their choice between the cadres of: (a) military administration; (b) confessional employment as consultants; and (c) permanent civil employment. No officer should be eligible for transfer from civil to military or military to civil employment after promotion to the rank of Lieut-Col. The head of the military side of the new corps should be an officer of the corps. A board should be established for the selection of officers for promotion.

The report also deals with the minor and provincial services, foreshadowing a general improvement in conditions, and as regards the Women's Medical Service in India says the National Association for supplying female aid to the women of India should be placed in a position to enable it to augment its cadre and increase the pay of the medical women employed by it. Women students of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class should be faught by women doctors in female medical school and hospitals. These institutions should be assisted financially by Government and regularly inspected. Women doctors of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeon classes should receive post graduate instructions.

THE SWARJ SABHA.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

MR. JINNAH'S PROTEST.

By the adoption of the draft constitution, the name of the All-India Home Rule League has become the Swarajya Sabha. A General Meeting of the Members of the League was held on Sunday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall when Mr. Gandhi Presided. After the notice convening the meeting was read, the consideration of the draft of the amended constitution of the League was taken up. The first article regarding the change of name was agreed to without discussion. But regarding Article 2 covering the objects of the Sabha, there was a heated discussion lasting over two hours. The article as drafted by the Sub-Committee of the Central Council of the League runs thus:—

2. (1) To secure complete Swaraj for India according to the wishes of the Indian people.

(2) To carry on a continuous propaganda with a view to organising the people for peaceful and effective action to achieve such Swaraj, and to take such action whenever necessary.

(3) The interpretation of the word "Swaraj" as used herein shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress Constitution.

There were 5 amendments two of them by Mr. Jinnah, one by Mr. Munshi, one by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and one by Mr. R. Venkat Ram. Mr. Venkat Ram's amendment being the last was taken up first He movod that clause (3) concerning the interpretation of the wood Swaraj be leeted Mr. Shroff seconded. Thirteen voted for and the amendment was declared lost. Mr. Munshi moved that the words according to the wishes of the Indian people be debted in clause (1) and that an explanation be added in terms of clause (3) to (1) He also moved certain alteration in the Phrasology of clause (2) Mr. Divaria seconded Mr. Venkat Ram opposed the amendment and on being put to vote it was declared lost. Mr. Kanji's amendment was next taken up Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded it. There was no discussion and the voting went against the amendment

MR. JINNAH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jinnah then moved his first Amendment that Article 2 should read To secure Swaraj for India in confermity with article I of the constitution of the Indian National Congress" and clauses 2 and 3 should be omitted. In a somewhat lengthy speech.

Mr. Jinnah, in inframing the reasons that had led him to press the amendment, said that the constitution of the Home Rule League laid down three things, first that they were to secure self Government within the British Commonwealth and were to be recognised as free and equal members of the commonwealth; second, this goal was to be attained by constitutional methods and, third, that the British connection was to be maintained and strengthened. Any change in their constitution, therefore, which went against these two propositions namely, the attainment of complete self Government within the British Commonwealth and the adoption of constitutional methods was a position which could not be taken up, especially as they were affiliated to the Indian National Congress, Therefore, they could only lay down as their object, the securing of Swaraj iu conformty with Artiele 1 of the Congress. The proposed change meant the declaration of complete independence and severance from the British Commonwealth and it did not lay down the form of Government but left it to the wishes of the people of India. The methods laid down in the proposed change would be peaceful, but not necessarily constitutional and law-abiding. And all this involved a revolutionary change. Mr. Jayakar in a forceful speech seconded the ammondment. Mr. Venkat Ram, opposing the amendment said that absence constitutionalism did not mean existence of unconstitutionalism. He thought the amendment was anattempt at tinperingwith the face which he said was not at all desirable. In clause 2 they had made it clear that they stood for the attainment of complete Swaraj by peaceful and effective methods.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, speaking against the amendment, said that they had placed the attainment of complete Swaraj according to the wishes of tha Indian people as the ideal to be kept in view. They would be working for the attainment of that ideal in the manner defined in clause 2 and as limited by the inrespretation they had placed on the word "Swaraj" in clause 3. There was no dishonesty, there was no subterfuge behind all this. It was a per-

(Continued on page 8.)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BULLETIN II.

CONSTITUTION AND RULLS.

The following draft rules to be submitted to the Congress have been framed by the Drafts Committe. And are issued for circulation to the Press.

1. Date of Meeting;

The annual meeting of the Congress shall be held during the first week in March commencing on the first Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

2. Duration of the Sitting.

On the first day Congress shall assemble at on each succeeding day at,

3. Delegate's Qualification.

The Congress shall consists of delegates who are or have been bona fide workers of the trade which they represent, and are legal members of Labour Unions; or are permanent paid or honorary officials of their Unions. Besides these delegates the Executive Committee of the Congress shall have the power to nominate not more than 200 delegates on the recommendation of the Provincial Committees in proportion to the total membership of the Unions or in the alternative to the total number of Unions in the Province but these delegates shall have no voting powers:

No representation shall be accepted as bona fide other than direct representation from the Trades Unions. This rule will, of course, not apply to the 200 delegates nominated by the Executive Committee.

The Delegate's names, the numbers of members in the Union, together with the amount of the Union's contribution, shall be forwarded to the Secretaries of the Executive Committee 14 days prior to the meeting of the Congress. The 200 delegates shall also be nominated 14 days prior to the meeting of the Congress and the fee in their case shall be Rupees twenty each.

4. Basis of Representation.

Labour Unions, by whatever name they may be known, shall be entitled to one delegate for every 100 members or fraction thereof, provided always that they have paid one anna for every member of the Union probationary, free or otherwise towards the expenses of the Executive Committee for the past year. The names and the addresses of the delegates must be forwarded to the Secretary 14 days prior to the date fixed for the meeting of the Congress,

A credential card shall not be issued to any Union which has failed to comply with the forgoing conditions.

OFFICIALS.

5. Congress Officials,

The Chairman of the Executive Committee for the past year shall be president of the Congress. The Vice presidents and the Secretaries and the Treasures of the Executive Committee shall be the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Congress. The Chairman shall deliver the opening address, which shall not exceed 30 minutes.

The Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Congress. Besides these as ex-officio members, the executive Committee shall consist of one Vice-President elected by the delegates of each Province separatly and one and in the alternative two ordinary members also elected on a similar basis.

6. Appointment of Committees.

Special Committees shall be apointed to deal with the questions affecting the different industries and where the proposition are of a technical character they shall be remitted to the Committee composed of representatives from the Unions whose members are engaged in the industry to which the proposition refers, who shall fully consider the same and report to the Congress, or to the Executive Committee.

7. Voting.

The method of voting shall be by card, to be issued to the delegates of Labour Unions according to membership, and paid for (as per rule No. 4) on the basis of one vote for every 100 members or major part thereof repersented or in the alternative on the basis of one vote for 100 or major fraction thereof represented in respect of Unions having membership of 10,000 and one vote for 500 members in respect of membership beyond 10,000.

Such card to be issued to delegates by the Secretary to the Executive Committee before the meeting of the Congress.

(It will be necessary to resort to this method of voting in divisions that may be challenged by delegates to Congress).

8. Qualification for Executive Committee.

No candidate shall be eligible for election on the Executive Committee unless he is a delegate (as per rule No. 3), and in the case of a Union delegate the Union so represented must have contributed towards the expenses of that Committee, in accordance with the rule No. 4, during the year previous to his election.

In no case shall two members of one Union be elected on the Executive Committee (except as stated in rule No. 9), such condition not to apply to the election of the Secretaries).

As regards representatives of Provinces; they should not belong to the same trade. Such condition not to apply to the election of the Chairman, Secretaries and Treasurer.

9. Election of Executive Committee.

The office-bearers and the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot by the single transferable vote on the last day but one of each Congress, and the members shall continue in office until they are reelected, or their successors appointed.

Unions with a membership of over 50,000 shall be entitled to an additional representive, the Committee to be increased accordingly.

Canvassing and bartering of votes for any position or purpose shall be strictly forbidden. Any candidates on whose behalf such means are employed shall be held responsible, and potsn in being proved to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee they shall be disqualified for election and debarred form election to the Executive Committee or any other position for three years. This notification to be printed on the foot of all ballot papers issued.

In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Executive Committee, the candidate who secured the next highest number of votes (and whose trade is not already represented), shall be coopted on the Committee.

The ballot papers shall be issued by the Secretaries and after being filled up shall then be immediately placed in the box without inspection by the delegates other than those of the Union voting. Any delegate or delegates found guilty of violating this rule shall at once be reported to the Congress. named by the President and expelled. Such delegate or delegates shall not be eligible to attend the Congress again for three years.

10. Duties of the Executive Committee.

In the event of any especial emergency arising, the Executive Committee shall be empowered to levy the affiliated societies pro rata to provide the necessary expenses; such levy not to exceed. in the aggregate, one anna per member, during the year. Any Union failing to pay the levy shall be reported to Congress.

In all constituencies where any Labour candidates are seeking elections to any of the Legislative Councils the Executive Committee shall endorse and support such candidates provided the following conditions are complied with;—

(1) That such candidates are in favour of reforms that may be advocated by the Trade Union Congress.

(2) That their candidature is endorsed by a bona fide Trade Union, the General Federations of Trades Unions.

11. Programme of Business.—

Propositions for the Congress agenda must be signed by the Secretary and the Chairman of the Union sending them, and must reach the Secretary of the Executive Committee at least twelve weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of Congress.

Such propositions shall be printed and sent to all affiliated Unions not less than eight weeks before the meeting of Congress. The order in which these subjects are discussed shall be decided by ballot conducted by the Executive Committee.

A Labour Union shall not be allowed more than three resolutions, but in order that important Labour questions may not be omitted from the discussion in the Congress, the Executive Committee are empowered to place not more than three propositions on the agenda.

The agenda compiled by the Executive Committee shall be taken as the first busines of the Congress.

All amendments to the propositions submitted by the various Unions must reach the Secretary of the Executive Committee four weeks before the opening of Congress, such amendments to be signed by the President and the Secretary, and also to bear the stamp of the Union.

A complete agenda of the propositions and amendments shall be printed and sent, not later than 14 days before the meeting of Congress, to the official correspondents of the Trades Unions who have sent delegates' fees in accordance with the Rule No. 3.

12. Executive Committee's Report.—

The Congress having been duly opened, the Executive Committee shall present their report for the last year, which shall be laid upon the table for discussion. The report shall be discussed seriatim, and not as a whole, each speaker to be limited to five minutes. The report shall contain a report of the Executive Committee meetings, with dates, also the names of those members who were present at such meetings.

The standings orders of the Congress and the Executive Committee shall be published with each Annual Report of the proceedings of the Congress.

13. Secretary Ex. Officio member of Congress.—

Two Secretaries shall be elected by the Congress, and be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. Should a vacancy occur between the annual meetings of the Congress, the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up the vacancy. The Secretaries shall devote their whole time to the work but this shall not prevent their being candidates for or members of a Municipality or a Legislative Council, and they shall remain in office as long as their work and conduct give satisfaction to the Executive Committee and the representatives attending the Congress.

14. Nomination of Secretaries and Executive Committee.—

All nominations for the post of Secretaries and for the Executive Committee shall be sent to the Secretaries twelve weeks prior to the meeting of the Congress, and the list of names shall be published on the agenda paper containing the propositions that are to be discussed at the Congress.

15. Limitation of speeches.—

The mover of a proposition shall be allowed ten minutes, the seconder seven and any or each succeeding speaker five minutes. A delegate shall not speak more than once on a question except the mover of the original proposition, who, shall have the right of reply.

All amendments to propositions must be taken in the order in which they are printed,

Should the President of the Congress consider there is no practical difference of opinion among the delegates he shall have the power to stop the discussion and submit the proposition to the Congress.

16. Arrangements for Congress.—

The Executive Committee shall assist the local Committee of the place where the next Congress is to be held, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements.

The Executive Committee shall meet during the week prior to the date of each Congress for purpose of attending to these matters,

17. Auditors.—

The auditors who shall be elected by ballot shall have access bo all papers and documents relating to the income and expenses of the Executive Committee.

18. Accounts for the year.

In order that affiliated Unions may have the opportunity of perusing the financial statement prior to Congress assembling, the financial year shall close on December 31st. The audit shall then take place and printed balance sheets, duly certified by auditors, shall be sent along with the complete agenda to the official correspondents not less than 14 days before the meeting of the Congress.

All surplus money after paying off the expenses of the Congress shall be used for the general purposes of the Executive Committee.

19. Dealing with Disputes.—

Any Union engaged in a dispute and considering itself aggrieved by reason of another Union assisting to defeat those on strike, may report the circumstances to the Executive Committee, who my take then such steps as the circumstances may warrant, and should the charge be proved, the offending Union shall be charged with all costs.

Should any Union make a charge against another Union, and after due investigation fail to prove the same, it shall bear the whole cost of the investigation including the expenses incurred by the defendent Union, and if in the opinion of the Executive Committee the charge be a false one, wilfully and knowingly made, the Union in addition to bearing the expenses shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

Should any Union make a charge against another one, and the Union against which the charge is made refuses to investigate the same, such Union shall be deemed guilty, and be reported to the Congress.

Any Union refusing to pay the expenses or fine as laid down by this rule shall be reported to Congress.

20. Amendment of Rules.—

Should any amendment of the rules of the Congress be proposed by a Union, such amendment must be forwarded to the Executive Committee at least twelve weeks before the meeting of Congress.—

In no case shall the rules be suspended unless agreed to by two-thirds of the delegates voting.

21. Delegates Leaving Congress.

No delegates shall leave Congress without the consent of the Chairman, and the delegates absent from the whole sitting without leave shall be named by the Chairman.

22. Foreign Delegates.—

In the event of Congress deciding upon any foreign, or annual co-operative congress or other delegation, nomination for such delegation must be sent in to the Secretary not later than twelve weeks prior to the meeting of Congress.

23. Secretary" Salary.—

The Secretary's salary shall be decided by the Congress, and over and above this allowance the Executive Committee shall provide reasonable remuneration on a Trade Union basis for his clerical assistant or assistants.

24. International Trade Union Bureau.—

An annual [illegible] 21 per 1000 of the appliated membership shall be payable towards the expenses of maintaining the International Trade Union Bureau.

25. Official Salaries and other payments.—

Members of the Executive Committee (resident outside headquarters) shall receive Rs. 5 per day and second class travelling expenses when on Congress tour.

Members of the Executive Committee (resident at headquarters) shall receive Rs. 3 per day and other expenses on meeting days,

26. Special Session.—

The Executive Committee shall have the power to call Special Sessions of the Congress beside the Annual Session, whenever necessary.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

RACING LOAN OF 52 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, October 4.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioners will consider the Finance Special Committee's recommendations regarding the raising of a Corporation Loan. The Government of India having refused sanction to the proposal of the Corporation to raise a loan of about 65 lakhs during 1920-21, the Finance Committee recommended that Government be requested to sanction raising in the open market of loans aggregating to Rs. 52,26,000, Rs. 10,47,000 for 17 years and balances for 30 years. In view of the terms offered by the Government of Bombay and present conditions of money market and after ascertaining the terms on which the Bank of Bengal would be prepared to advance money Finance Special Committee considered that the only alternative was to raise money in open market at 7 per cent.

COLLEGE STUDENTS? PLIGHT.

"HOW ARE WE TO PULL ON WITHOUT MONEY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation. To the Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle,, under date October 2nd, 1920:—

"Sir,—We have the honour to address the following few lines on behalf of the students of Bombay for your urgent consideration.

The embargo that has been placed by the postal authorities on all Money Orders and Insured Letters has created a most difficult and embarrassing situation for the numerous college students who come here from the mofussil for education. "How are we to pull on in Bombay without money?"—that is the question which everyone of these unfortunate students is racking his brain with at present. There may be a few, perhaps, who have some relatives in Bombay, from whom they can expect help for the time being, but what of the rest, who are not so fortunately placed?

Of course, the best thing, for all concerned, would be to forthwith end the strike by means of a reasonable settlement, but, failing the prospect of such an early termination of the present crisis, we have to earnestly urge you to immediately remove the embargo on Money Orders and Insured Letters and to arrange for their safe and speedy delivery, in order to relieve the students of their anxiety.

Hoping you will give your earnest and urgent consideration to this letter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Sar Desai of Savantwari at Government House on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Races on Saturday afernoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church Kirkee on Sunday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave away the Prizes at the Golf Competition at the Golf Club Yeravda on Sunday afternoon.

Syd Iskander Ali Mirza has arrived at Government House.

MR. MUHAMMED ALI.

A LIFE-SKETCH.

(Contributed.)

Whether to friend or foe, Mr. Muhammad Ali is one of the most arresting personalities in the India of to-day. He is the idol of young Muslims and wields influence even with the old Ishmaites. A nationalist, a patriot of the genuine type, Mr. Muhammad Ali is owned and respected as leader even by the vast millions of the Hindus.

He is one of the best assets of our time. In the languages of an English writer, he 'flings his bombs into the stagnant parlour of our thoughts,' and thrills the air with activity. 'The sleeper rubs his eyes. He is awake' Such is the electric influence of Muhammad, who says truth indifferent to consequences. Friends cannot persuade him, parties cannot hold him; Muhammad must have his say.

Parentage.

Mr. Muhammad Ali's parents have been connected with the Nawabs of Rampur. His grand-father, Ali Baksh Khan, occupied an important position in the administration of the State. He rendered immense services to the State and on "behalf of his master saved the English in Rohilkhand and Kumaon, and supplied them with all they needed, when in Naini Tal and Almora where they had been practically hemmed in by the insurgents." His father also occupied honorable posts in the military and civil administrations of the State. Muhammad Ali's uncles too served in the State. "This connection of the family has been maintained to this day."

Childhood.

Muhammad was hardly two years old when his father passed away in 1880. Shaukat Ali was not much more than seven when the sad event occurred. They were six children in all but there was a good mother to look after them. The name of the old mother is a household word all over the country, and we are all aware of the courage and wisdom of the brave old lady. She took great care of the education of her children, and despite the then prevalent prejudices against English education she sent them to the M. A. O. Collegiate School and College at Aligarh. She was so particular about the schooling of her boys that she used to visit Aligarh to counsel them and give necessary suggestions to teachers and professors about the instruction of her children. She has been always careful about their welfare and we know how she shared the sufferings of internment with her brave boys. Though old and feeble she still sits besides her boys, and works for their weal.

Education.

Muhammad was a brilliant student. "His intellectual capacities were a wonder to all those around him, and his essays were always more thoughtful than those of an average student's. This attracted the attention of Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan, the then Prime Minister of Rampur, who arranged to send him to England for the I. C. S. Examination. Muhammed Ali joined Oxford and was at the Lincoln College for about four years. He cultivated excellent acquaintance, and even to this day, keep up some warm friendships which he had formed then. On account of participating a varied activities, Muhammad did not give enough attention to his studies and failed to get through the I. C. S. examination. After his return to India he went in for the High Court Examination at Allahabad, but failed by a few marks.

State Service.

Mr. Muhammad Ali then entered service. For some time he was head of the Education Department in the Rampur State, but soon joined the Baroda Civil Service. He handsomely discharged his duties as an opium officer, boosted the State's revenue and effected many reforms. It was he who abolished the cruel 'land oppression' and won the blessings of the poor aborigines who were forced to buy plots of land at huge prices. Muhammad Ali did not stay long in service. He chucked it up for editorial sanctum.

Birth of "Comrade."

It was at Calcutta that Mr. Muhammad Ali started his famous weekly, the "Comrade." The journal made its bow to the public on the 14th of January, 1911. Its policy was to promote unity of races in India. "We are partisans of none, comrades of all we deeply feel the many dangers of increasing controversy between races, and races, creeds and creeds, and earnestly desire a better understanding between the contending elements of the body politic of India," proclaimed the editor. At first the journal was very popular with officials, and was admired by Lord and Lady Hardinge, Lord Meston and others. But soon with the advance of time the favour of officials failed, who finally dealt it a deadly blow.

"Standard."

In 1912 Mr. Muhammad Ali shifted to Delhi, and the "Comrade" also began to appear from the Imperial City. In 1913 in order to educate the masses on public problem he started the "Hamdard," It was the only Urdu daily which was printed from moveable type. Though sold at two pice a copy, while other journals were sold at one pice only, still the journal in a short time built up a circulation of 2,000.

Mr. Mumammad Ali has been a strong champion of the Muslim League. He was one of those who persuaded the League to change its constitution. His exertions in the cause of Muslim University are no small. He took considerable part in the Cawnpore mosque agitation, and was mainly responsible for the happy end of a deplorable tragedy, enacted by the perilous perversity of the Bureaucrats.

Medical Mission to Turkey.

In the Balkan war when the Turks were faced with adverse circumstances Mr. Muhammad Ali in association with Dr. Ansari, organized a Medical Mission for service as field hospital with the Turkish army. This was with a view "to lighten the sufferings of the Turks who were fighting single handed with the Balkan Allies." The Mission left Bombay on the 15th of December, 1912, and did realy useful work.

On 26th September, 1914, Mr. Muhammad Ali published in the "Comrade" a thoughtful article replying to the insulting contribution in "The Times", entitled "The Choice of the Turks." The articles though it contained nothing but truth and was considered quite innocent by men like Mr. Andrews, still brought him lot of troubles. Under the all-pervading Press Act the security of his press was forfeited.

It was in May 1915 that the Ali Brothers were forced to live in internment. No reasons, as usual were assigned for the *ukase*. For over four years they were robbed of their freedom. The public made protests and sent in petition but to no avail. At last about Christmas of last year they were freed from the internment.

Immediately after release the brothers set to work for the sacred cause of Khilafat, and Mr. Mahommed Ali with a Khilafat Deputation sailed for Europe to educate the public. After a tour of England, France, Italy, etc devoted to lecture and writings in defence of a holy and righteous cause, he returns to-day to his country.

THE SWARAJ SABHA.

(Continued from previous page.)

fectly plain and straightforward way of stating their case.

Others also spoke both for and against the amendment and, on being put to vote, it was declared lost. Mr. Kanji asked for a division and it was found that there were 20 for and 45 against and the amendment was declared lost.

Mr. Jinnah then moved his second amendment to the effect that Swarajya shall mean responsible Government within the Empire. There was no discussion and the amendment was lost. Then the original proposition was put to the vote and declared carried. Mr. Jinnah asked for a division and 42 voted for and 19 against the proposition. The chairman declared the resolution carried. Mr. Jinnah wanted a ruling from the chairman whether it was right or moral and legal ground that they should carry the resolution without the requisite three-fourths majority.

Mr. Jinnah said that they could not change their constitution except by a majority of three fourths. Further according to the provision in their existing constitution, the constitution could only be changed by the council of the All India Home Rule League and that too by a Majority of three-fourths of the members voting. The Chairman ruled that, despute this provision, the General meeting of the members could change the constitution by a bare majority. But as to the moral ground he would not say any thing as it might be construed he was abrassed man. The declaration was received amidst cheers. Before adjournment till restoring Mr. Jinnah the addressing Chairman, said: "In view of your ruling that we can change the constitution by a bare majority I shall be unable to take part in the proceedings which all consider the further changes in our constitution and rules" In reply to Mr. Jumnadas, they Chairman announced that it was open to any member, be he Life Member otherwise resign his membership if he thought he could not remain a member of the Sabha under its altered constitution. Before the members dispersed, Mr. Umar Sobhani read a telegram from Mr. Mahomed Ali about his arrival yesterday by. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDING.

The adjourned meeting of the Swarajya Sabha was held yesterday evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall Mr. Gandhi being in the chair. There was a smaller attendance than on the previous day. Rules relating to membership of the Sabha formation of Bvavches etc, were discussed and there were some verbal or minor amendments to almost evenyone of them. Rule 6 was 20 altered as to restrict the formation of branches of the Sabha to British India only, thought it was made clear that people of other parts of the country could join those branches as members. There ware not many changes of serious import in the rules relating to the Urban district council, and other constituencies of the Sabha. As regards rule 16 which sought to confer on the Central Council of the Sabha sole authority in all matters concerning the Sabha." Mr. Venkat Ram took strong objection and the chairman agreeing with him it was not necessary, the rule was dropped by general consent. Rule 18 dealing with procedure of the central council was also dropped. At the chairman's suggestion. A new rule was added that the quorum at the general meetings of the Sabha should be 51 and the rule regarding the annual meeting was improved by the addition of a provision that the report of the work done and an audited statement of accounts should be submitted meeting Mr. Banker moved that and alterations in these rules must be made by a general meeting of the Sabha specially convened for the purpose Mr. Venkat Ram seconded it and the proposition was carried.

At yesterday's meeting among those present were Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, who after exchanging salutations with Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sarojini Devi Chaudharani and others, left the meeting, Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanji Dwarkadas and others who voted with Mr. Jinnah against Article 2 on Sunday were absent.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN PRACTICE.

TWO PROFESSORS OF GUJERAT COLLEGE RESIGN.

35 STUDENTS WITHDRAW.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

Profs. Godbole and Athavale of the Gujarat College resigned Government service to-day. They are joining the National College to be soon opened here. 35 students have withdrawn from college until now.

During the recess to-day students bade farewell to Profs. Godbole and Athavle who exhorted them to encourage them by withdrawals. Great enthusiasm prevails.

The principal as a punitive measure has suspended first year arts class A division.

More resignations are expected to follow.

The scheme for a national university is gradually evolving. It shall go to press in a short time. Meanwhile all schools are affected and students are withdrawing.

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.. .. doz. .. 4-0-0
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.. .. doz. .. 1-0-0
Ranch Tongues .. .. doz. .. 7-8-0

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"SLAVES OF PRIDE"
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Here is the Drama of the Mount the Picture that proves Women are supreme. Here is the visual demonstration of how a frail creature may tear and break and bend manacles—the manacles of another's sin. It proves a man cannot worship Pride with success.
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Come and see: who is the grater slave—the man possessed of excessive Pride or the one he seeks to opress? What is a good way for a Bride to punish and reform a husband overcome by Pride?
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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 1st Oct. 1920

Stations.	24 hours up to 8 a. m. of 1st.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 4th Oct. 1919.	June 1st to 4th Oct. 1918.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.00	87.39	22·99	67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.00	65.41	22·66	76·38
Esplanade (Govt. Hospital)	0.00	44.15	23·65	72.10
Sydenham (J. J. Hospital)	0.00	44·72	28·0	77·64

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.774 inches
Temperature of Air	86.0 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.0 "
Dew Point	79.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.813 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.2 "
minimum do.	80.2 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NNW
Movement of Wind	191 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. year	40.71 "
Additional Hall of Rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water by admiralty's Dock sill.

Day of Month		HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill		LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept		ft. in	Sept	h. m	ft. in
Mon	30	m 2 30	27 11	30	m 6 28	19 6
	Oct.	2 56a	28 5	Oct.	8 32a	19 11
Tues	2	m 3 24	27 4	3	m 9 37	19 3
		3 22	27 3		9 31a	17 8
Wed	4	m 4 33	26 6	4	m 11 6	20 1
		4 37a	24 9		10 55a	17 11
Thu	5			5	m	
			24 8		m 0 46a	19 8
Fri	7	m 7	23 4	7	m 0 28	18 4
		7 29a	25 3		1 51a	18 9
Sat	9	m 9 7	26 2	9	m 2 43	17 11
		9 40a	27 3		3 24a	16 8
Sun	10	m 0 24	27 6	10	m 3 31	17
		10 29a	24 1		4 5a	15 11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature is above the average in the south Punjab and rose to 104°F. at Multan; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess, Jhansi recording a maximum of 103° F.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal except at Jacobabad; it rose to 105°F. at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual except in west Kathiawar. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above normal; the maximum exceeds 102° F. at the inland stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar and rose to 107° F. at Ahmedabad and 108° F. at Deesa; night temperature is in excess in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess and rose to 103° F. at Akola yesterday afternoon; night temperature is above the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Day temperature is above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is overcast at Hyderabad and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions noticed off the Malabar coast for the last few days have moved out into the centre of the Arabian Sea and is probably developing there. The disturbed weather in the Bay lies nearer to the Madras coast this morning and has caused nearly general and fairly heavy rain from Masulipatam to Negapatam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and southeast Madras, and local in the south Konkan, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Day temperature remains high to the north of latitude 16° N., the highest maximum recorded yesterday being 108° at Deesa. To the south of this latitude temperature has been reduced by the rain received and the maximum is in considerable defect in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Konkan, and into the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Some decrease is likely in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd October 1920.

Weather remains disturbed in the centre of the Bay and rainfall has increased in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Lashio two inches and Coconada and Vizagapatam one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 4th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr. 8 a.m.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall Diff. from Average to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (2nd)	—	—	—	—	—	—0.08
Lash	—	—	—	—	—	—0.17
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—0.08
Do. (28th)	—	—	—	—	—	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103·8	76.8	53	—	2.80	—2.12
Hanumangarh	94	69.0	60	—	12.45	—0.31
Lahore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bikaner	97.5	77.8	44	—	4.45	—2.64
Ambala	101.4	74.7	54	—	13.33	—1.05
Delhi	102	76.0	55	—	20.80	—3.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.0	72.5	51	—	20.81	—2.49
Mainpuri	104.4	71.7	50	—	20.11	—2.72
Jhansi	101.0	74.0	49	—	19.00	—2.51
Cawnpore	102.1	72.5	50	—	24.00	—11.96
Allahabad	100	72.0	53	—	28.01	—4.62
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.0	73.5	49	—	1.10	—6.72
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	102.0	72.4	46	—	10.80	—3.66
Jodpur	105.3	74.1	45	—	15.87	—4.24
Kotah	100.4	75.5	54	—	31.10	+3.07
Mount Abu	102.0	65.4	43	—	25.44	—22.19
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA (West)—						
Bhuj	1 3 6	73.4	57	—	10.40	—3.10
Dwarka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veraval	85.0	76.4	63	—	13 3	—1.74
Rajkot	104.7	75.7	57	—	19.14	+0.04
Bhavnagar Para	98 1	75.1	73	—	30.46	—1.97
Surat	93.0	76.0	67	—	47 13	—1.73
Ahmedabad	103.4	76.0	13	—	18.65	—3.19
Deesa	108.4	72.4	70	—	27.65	—0.95
Roemedi	101.0	72.0	67	—	47.55	+1.20
Indore	1 7 2	70.0	72	—	34.00	+4.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.0	69.5	67	—	30.74	+13.02
Chanda	96.9	70.0	73	—	54.40	+5.45
Nagpur	100.0	69.0	70	—	31.73	—12.97
Wainganga	95	69.0	70	—	56.81	—3.82
Khandwa	98.0	77.1	64	—	10.47	—17.03
Akola	99.4	72.0	62	—	20.20	—16.10
Amraoti	99.2	72.8	69	—	17.19	—17.11
Nagpur	100.8	71.3	69	—	23.33	—18.31
Chanda	103.0	70.0	58	—	39.90	—10.15
Raipur	100.5	72.4	63	—		
KONKAN—						
Bombay	98.2	81.6	86	—	88.53	—28.60
Ratnagiri	90.7	79.7	82	—	86.03	—24.77
Marmugoa	94.6	75.0	81	0.19	78.60	—15.59
Karwar	91.2	79.9	82	0.09	75.93	—36.62
DECCAN DEGCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.0	72.0	74	—	8.16	—3.57
Ahmednagar	94.8	72.4	86	—	9.00	—3.79
Poona	95.5	70.9	67	—	21.70	—1.93
Sholapur	95.0	73.0	79	0.39	19.79	—1.73
Miraj	96.0	72.0	76	—	19.38	—1.73
Belgaum	91.0	69.7	47	—	32.80	—0.01
Aurangabad	95.8	70.1	65	—	7.17	—13.82
Hyderabad (Decn)	94.1	69.8	69	0.15	13.57	—10.20
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	13.06	—7.86
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—0.99
Calicut	86.2	73.2	88	32.5	107.91	+10.35
Cochin	90.5	75.5	82	0.10	81.70	+1.58
Colombo	90.6	78.7	82	—	102.44	—
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Bellary	92.8	80.0	76	—	13.68	—7.76
Madras	88.4	74.6	70	—	13.85	—8.76
Guddapha	91.0	0.0	65	—	15.74	—8.13
Madras	88.2	78.0	83	0.56	4.25	—10.68
Bangalore	80.6	67.4	83	0.70	14.75	—1.93
Coimbatore	87.6	72.3	74	0.04	4.85	—1.29
Trichinopoly	91.0	77.6	74	—	9.75	—0.99
Negapatam	88.6	78.2	73	—	9.67	—0.70

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Economic & Financial Review.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN LONDON.

[BY "KRISTODAS."]

Information has been received by some local commercial offices that British Banks are reducing enormously the work of financing drafts and are in several cases actually refusing to finance the drafts also and insisting on cash remittance by cable to cover goods in course of shipment. In fact, commercial offices are informed here that unless they do so, serious difficulties may arise. Such telegrams are on the first appearance a sort of paradox. The United Kingdom is in need at present of nothing so much as expansion of her export trade and her financiers would be the last men to take at present any steps which would be calculated to retard the growth of the export trade or to cripple it. The result, however, of such an action as has been suggested by the telegrams referred to above would be to give a serious setback to the export trade; the question is what must be the explanation of such a course of action on the part of London bankers. The course adopted by these London bankers has also been followed in some cases by bankers in Japan with regard to India as some drafts on this country were not honoured here. The step taken may be significant of nothing but a desire to be cautious in these times of financial stringency when it is very difficult to judge about the financial status of people staying thousands of miles away. There is also an opinion in some quarters that this refusal of London bankers may be due to the ronour, naturally exaggerated, which may have reached London regarding the campagin of non-cooperation started in this country. There is no doubt that the incidents happening in this country are several times telegraphed to the United Kingdom in rather exaggerated colours and the unsettled political conditions of the country may have created some nervousness in the London financial circles, though the principal reason appears to be the work with nervousness in financial and commercial circles and a desire not to take any leap in the dark. This refusal of London bankers to accept drafts on India may mean a welcome relief to holders of stocks of English piece-goods here whose condition at present is not an eviable one.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

The Government of India have shown their bureaucratic consistency by the method and manner in which the announcement regarding the cessation of the sale of Reverse councils was made to the public. Ever since this unfortunate and financial catastropic step was taken the Indian commercial community has protested in no uncertain terms. A series of telegrams and representations were addressed to the Financial Department of the Government of India and one of the biggest public meetings was held in Bombay to vote the feelings of the public on this question. The orgy of speculation which resulted from the sale of reverse councils, the financial stringency caused through that and, above all, financial and commercial demoralisation which took place drove the most sober men to revolt against the policy of the Government and commercial people unaccustomed to any rabid language came to hug expressions like "organised loot." The Government could have withdrawnfrom the position gracefully, admitting the error of their ways and thus satisfied commercial public opinion. Nothing of the sort, however, was done and upto the last the Government remained apparently firm and obdurate in their attitude. Now, last week a communique was issued suddenly putting a stop to these sales but as far as one knows this step which has been demanded by the Indian commercial community for so long a time has been taken without the Government having the ordinary grace to write to the bodies concerned that the sales have been stopped. It is admitted now that there is a stagnation in the export trade. It could equally have been admitted that the setback to the export trade was due to the colossal mistake of the Government in selling reverse councils when the situation did not require them. The stopping of sales will result in lessening the financial stringency and thus helping the floatation of the Bombay Development Loan. "There are more wonders in the world than re known in thy philosophy, Horatio."

THE LEAD OF BOMBAY.

It must have struck all those who have followed the currency controversy since the publication of the report of the Currency Committee and even before that the main agitation was carried on in Bombay and that too by the Indian Merchants-Chamber. There is no wish to discount the work of other provinces but it must be said that with regard to this question all other provinces took a feeble interest in the currency agitation. Madras did awake though at a rather late hour but a big province like Bengal with so many commercial interests acted as if the currency muddle was only Bombay's funeral. Mr. Dadiba Dalal is several times charged by his Bengal critics with advocating the cause of Bombay too much but Mr. Dadiba's contention that Bombay is the financial hub of India is justified by the lead taken by Bombay in the recent currency campaign and the comparative indifference manifested by the other provinces. Bombay has got a Deputy Controller of currency now, a step advocated for a long time by Mr. Dalal and it is to be hoped that the Hon Mr. Hailey will make it a point to be in Bombay for a reasonable petiod.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The well-known critic and protectionist, Mr. J. A. W., has contributed his usual annual review to the "Times of India" regarding the textile industries of this Presidency. His analysis is keen and searching and full of valuable satistica data. Unfortunately he draws the conclusion that in the near future prices of yarn and cloth are bound to go down and that the shares will follow suit. It will be a happy consummation of events for the poor and middle classes specially if the prices of yarn and cloth go down but Mr. J.A.W.'s conclusion is drawn without the basis of any adequate reasoning or facts and figures. He himself says that high exchange has depressed cotton artificially and thus indirectly helped the mills to earn enormous profits, nor does he point out in the succeeding portion that the high exchange is likely to go down. If it is not likely to go down its effect on the export staples will remain the same as it was during the year under review and cotton will be obtainable at a cheap rate. We have also to take into consideration the fact that the conditions in Europe are still disturbed and there does not appear to be an immediate prospect that these disturbed conditions are likely to disappear at an early date. The big war was a sort of a terrible disease and this disease has left in its train consequences which have still Europe by the grip. Till such conditions prevail it is not likely that Germany or any continental country will be a consumer to a large extent for Indian cotton. The financial and commercial conditions of Japan also preclude it from being a competitor in the Indian market for the purchase of Indian cotton. American crop is reported to be in a good condition and estimates are also bullish. All these factors show that Indian mills will be able to buy their cotton at a reasonably cheap rate. The production of Indian mills is utterly insufficient to cope with the needs and requirements of Indian people whose demands for clothing are growing every day. The spurt given by the war to several industries and the consequent increase in wealth of several classes of people have also intensified the craving for a higher and better living. To these factors is now to be added the factor of the campaign of boycott and Swadeshi which is to be taken up in right earnest. Boycott as such of all-British goods will not be successful but the Swadeshi campaign will be successful and local mill will be inundated with orders. In the meanwhile Lancashire is busy with her own labour troubles and is not in a position to compete with Indian mill industries. The same is the case with Japan. Mr. J. A. W observes that big orders are placed for new machineries and that it will take long time for us to get the machineries. True but this position will affect the new mills and not the old mills which will be even without new internal competition till the machinery ordered out arrives from the United Kingdom. On the basis of all these factors we cannot agree with the pessimistic attitude of Mr. J.A.W. The Indian mill industry has been thriving and will thrive still for a long time to come. The conditions will change, and there we agree with Mr. J.A.W., if and when peace and quiet are restored in Europe, Russia and Germany are freed from their present incubus, Japan freed from her present depression, in fact, when the conditions in the world are restored to what they were before the war.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2

The share market opened quiet in the cat section. There was a fair demand for higher priced stocks, but with the exception of Burrakurs which again improved their position scrip was very difficult to obtain. Standard, Bengal, Nagpur and Deoli were chiefly in request. In the jute section, prices ruled in buyers' favour and owing to the absence of outside support the turn-over was small. In the miscellaneous section Bengal Bridge and Bolts again went weaker. Cotton shares were dull. In this section there were few buyers and business was only possible when sellers were inclined to give way in regard to prices. The market closed quiet. The following are the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 51/8.

Jute:—Alliance 850, Auckland 490/8, Baily 330, Budge-Budge 789, Century 10, Clive 408, Craig 12/4, Dalhousie 832/8, Delta pref 96, Empire 94/12, Fort Gloster 1450, Fort William 580, Hooghly 155/8, Howrah 64/14, Hukumchand 0/4 prem, Kamarhatty 1168, Kelvin 1387, Lansdowne 59, National 531, Nuddea 81-8, Reliance 65.

Tea:—Panchroi 0/6 prem.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 11/4, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 11/4, British India Tobacco 9/4, British India Corporation 12, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/2, Calcutta Industrial Bank 0/4 discount, Duncan Cotton 563, Hatirkool Oil 14/12, Hume Pipe 15/8, Indo-Burmah Tin 5/2, Keshoram Cotton 18/4, Kluang Rubber 8/8, Port Shipping 23/12, Sugar Corporation 1/4 prem.

Government Securities:—Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/12 to 59, and small lots at 59 to 59/9. War Bonds (short loans) 98 to 98/4, 1925 at 98 to 98/6, and 1928 at 98/12 to 99.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling nine one-fourth pense and Demand Bills one shilling nine and three-eighth pence.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indians	Nil
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	20.60
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	54.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	24.30
Jan.	21.64
Mar.	21.55
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	22.40
Jan.	21.09

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	20.92
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	54.96
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	24.10
Jan.	21.70
Mar.	21.4.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	24.2.
Jan.	20.7.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Oct.	17.00
Nov.	16.89
Dec.	16.61
Jan.	16.54
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.15
April	..
May	15.90
June	..
July	15.54
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 30th

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	17.62
Nov.	16.80
Dec.	16.74
Jan.	16.68
Feb.	16.48
Mar.	16.15
April.	16.10
May.	15.88
June	15.81
July	15.56
Aug.	15.46
Sept.	15 26

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool market will be closed on Monday at 1-30 p.m.

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	17.23
Nov.	16.99
Dec.	16.83
Jan.	16.63
Feb.	16.43
March	16.28
April.	16.13
May	15.99
June	14.82
July	14.68
Aug.	14.45
Sept.	14.28

Tone:—Quiet.

Manchester Market:—Irregular. Yarn:—Slightly improved.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

U.G. Bengal Good	8.76
" " Fully Good	8.75
" " Fine	8.28
" No. 1 Oomra Good	13.25
" " Fully Good	14.25
" " Fine	14.85
" Broach Good M.G.	15.35
" " Fully Good	15.85
" " Fine	16.35
" Broach Good	7.82
" " Fully Good	8.47
" " Fine	9.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	12,000
" Forwarded	43,000
" Imports	55,000
" Stock	881,000
Actual Weekly Sales	18,000
Water Twist	3/8
Printers Cloth	28

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 2nd,

	Bales
Total In Sight	1,103,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	14,000
East Indian " "	263,000
American " "	2,720,000
Other " "	288,000
Total Sales	19,000
East Indian Sales	4,000
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	102,000
" " Forwarded	1,600
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	12,600
" " Speculation	2,890
American Afloat	79,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	112,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept 30th.

THE BANK OF ENGLND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	123,100,000		No change.
Public Deposits	16,100,000	Dec.	600,000
Other do.	111,000,000	Inc.	5,600,000
Govt. Securities	21,600,000	Dec.	13,600,000
Other do.	106,300,000	Inc.	2,500,000
Notes and Gold	14,100,000	Dec.	1,900,000

The BANK RESERVE is 11% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York Oct.	23.10
" " Jan.	21.48
" " Mar.	21.10
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	25.00
" " Orleans	23.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21.30
" Jan.	20.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¾
Demand Bills	3 49.5/8
Silver Commercial Bars	99
U. S. Mined Refined	3s
Do. Foreign	

Bale

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	160,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	78,000
Week's Exports to Japan	1 000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	819,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	666,000

New York, Oct. 1nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	21 000
Futures at New York Oct.	22.25
" " Jan.	20.92
" " Mar.	20.68
Tone:—Weak.	
Spot Cotton at New York	24.25
" " Orleans	23.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	20.80
" " Jan.	20.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¼
Demand Bills	3.48.76
Silver Commercial Bars	99
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	91

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 30th

Rents 3%	54½
Bar Silver Spot	59 3/8
" 2 months hence	59 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	11 3/4
Interest day to day Loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/4
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	52
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52½
Government Securities 3 %	44½
On London at Paris ... Francs	52.27

London Oct. 1st.

Rents 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	59
" 2 months hence	58 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Ind an selling. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	118/4
Interest day to day Loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1 9½
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	51
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	52½
Government Securities 3 %	44 3/4
&c. On London at Paris France	51.95

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	Ex. Divd. £69
Hongkong Bank	£48½
National Bank	£60

London, Oct. Fnd.

Rentes 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	58 3/4
" 2 months hence	63 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	118/4
Interest day to day Loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market Loans	5 1/2
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	51
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	52 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	44 3/4
On London at Paris Francs	51.92

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£69
Hongkong Bank	£48½
National Bank	£59

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 30th.

Funding Loan 4½ 1960/90	67½
Victory Bonds 4%	£74½
War Loan 5½ 1929/47	£84 13-16

London, Oct. 1st.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£67 11/1
Victory Bonds 4%	£74 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£84 13/16

London, Oct. 2nd.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£67 11/16
Victory Bonds 4 %	£74 5/8
War Loan 5 % 1920/47	£84 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 30th.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	64
Australian—61lbs Paid	66

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£34½
Rapeseed Yellow Cusrrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£37½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£32
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept Oct. Quiet Sellers	£41½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Jan. Feb. Paid seller	£36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Paid Sellers	£14½
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Paid	£36

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Brazers	105
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£44

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	72
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	72/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	74

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers	1/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct Paid Buyers	1/7½
Tone:—Steadier after Lower.	

London, Oct. 1st.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	64
Australian—61lbs. Paid	66

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£34½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£33½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£32
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Quiet	£41½
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Buyers	£36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov Sellers Firm	£15
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Paid	38

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Brazers	£104
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£44

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	70
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov. Sellers	71/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Nov Sellers	72
Tone:—Flat. Sellers are offering but there is no demand.	

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov Dec Sellers	1/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Paid	1/8½
Tone:—Steadier after Week.	

London, Oct. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Quoted	64
Australian—61lbs Quoted	66
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,480,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£34½
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£33½
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£32
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Quiet	£41½
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) New Crop Jan-Feb. Paid	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov. Sellers Firm	£15
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£34½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Brazers	£104
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£44

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	70
Fine White Java, C&F. Bombay Oct-Nov. Sellers	71/6
Fine White Java, C.&F. Karachi Oct-Nov. Sellers	72
Tone:—Very quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	1/7½
Plantation First Latez Crepe Oct.	1/7½
Tone:—Flat. Sellers are offering but there is no demand.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

Oct., 4.

The Marwari Bazar for forward business for Southerns was opened this morning at Rs 403 and same business was done at Rs. 405, and it closed at Rs. 405. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 412 and closed at Rs. 413/14.

On Saturday our market for ready cotton remained very quiet and a few hundred bales of nice stapled quality were purchased by Local millwalas. Ordinary and inferior quality is neglected.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

4th October, 1920.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	..	265	220	191
M.G. and Punjab	..	245	210	185
M.G. Oomra No. 3	320	295	245	..
Central P. No. 1	400	345	325	..
Do. No. 2	360	325	285	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Oct. 1920

Cotton	1580 Bales
Wheat	3078 Qwts
Linseed	4518 "
Rape, etc.	1097 "
Gingellyseed	2421 "
Poppyseed	308 "
Groundnuts	10 "
Castorseed	3,113 "
Bice	1064 "
Myrabollams	80 "
Cottonseed	7421 "
Mowraseed	155 "
Gram	4705 "
Juwar	1,082 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajree	2 285 "
Coal	1 2.5 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

REPORT

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 112.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 80.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 73.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

COLLEGE YELL PUZZLE,

AMUSING EPISODE AT BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A humorous turn was given to the proceedings of the British Association at Cardiff in mail work by a discussion on the original of college yells, with special reference to Cardiff College yell.

In the authropological section a number of students assembled and made a loud vociferous demonstration of the yell. Then various learned professors gave different descriptions of how it was like a development of the cries of the North American Hurons, of South African tribes, and of the Matabeles.

The president of the section, Professor Karl Pearson (London), thought the sound was like that heard amongst the baboons, or that it originated in the matrimonial calls of the primitive anthropoids, whilst another professor believed it resembled the ascending of a rocket, or the opening of a bottle of champagne.

Eventually it was explained that all the speakers were wrong, and that its antiquity dated from no longer than 1910, when it obtained the first prize as the Cardiff College yell. The episode was accompanied throughout by roars of laughter. "*Daily Chronicle*".

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

After an absence of three months the above talented combination make a re-appearance at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday next, October 9th, in a new repertoire of American Plays and Farces of the same type that established the Company's reputation on their previous visit. The opening play is the farce "She Walked in her Sleep.

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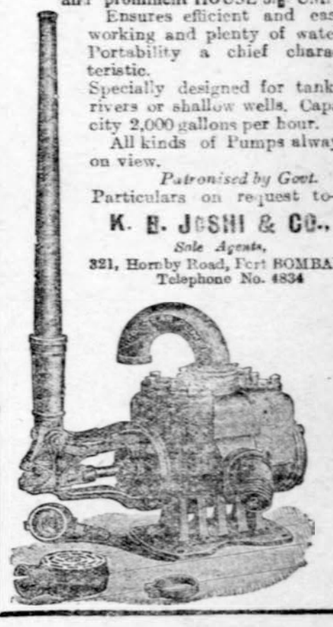

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KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 55 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per 12.

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ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Cap complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
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COL WEDGWOOD.

LEAVES LONDON FOR BOMBAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 2.

A cable has been received here that Col Wedgwood and wife have left London for Trieste, whence they are sailing on October 6, for Bombay, where they may be expected on October 25. After a tour in important Indian cities, they will leave early in January for Colombo, where they will stay only for a few days.

The Special London correspondent of the "Morning Leader" states, "British Press is giving prominence to cablegrams, notes, dealing with the Indian Non-Cooperation.

The topic also crops up frequently in conversation. Generally speaking attempt is made to pooh pooh the movement, though here and there one comes across persons who realise the necessity of doing all that is possible to arrest the growth of the embittered feeling in India. Long before any news came of the special session of the Congress, notes began to appear in leading papers in London and the provinces, preparing people for the decision it would take in regard to non-cooperation.

As may be imagined the writer of these items took pains to minimise the importance of the organization and to give impression that only people who count are the Moderates. Such tactics are clumsy, but British as a rule know so little of the eastern affairs that the grossest libels on eastern character and wilful misrepresentation of eastern movements pass unchallenged.

CEYLON REFORM SCHEME.

GOVT. READY TO CLIMB DOWN?

(From a Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept 30.

The "Daily News" learns that the Attorney-General met certain members of the Bar and discussed with them official reform proposals with a view to finding out whether there is any possibility of making a compromise in the matter by deletion of some of the more objectionable features in proposed constitution. the Attorney-General had a long conference yesterday, with the Governor. It is surmised that the subject of discussion was Reforms. Dr. E V Ratnam, a local leader' interviued, opined:

"I think this disgraceful attempt on the part of the Governor to add insult to injury to the people of this island. No man of any self-respect should touch this Reform Scheme even with a long pole. At least for the safety of the island and the people, the Governer should be recalled. I wholeheartedly support the Boycott movement."

GANGES CANAL WORKS.

PROTEST BY U. P. HINDUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1

The Hindu community of Northern India, especially of the United provinces have through their local Government submitted a memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy drawing attention to the much restricted flow of the Ganges at Narora and praying against any extension of the Ganges canal works there which would affect the sanctity of the sacred bathing places or any such extension as would deprive the places of down country of the great spiritual and physical benefits which Hindus associate with the natural current of the holy river.

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TRAFFIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

Traffic conditions are growing serious nowadays in the large cities in the East owing to the large number of commercial trucks and passenger cars on the roads.

Business foresight demands a truck that can be operated with low cost and carry big loads through this congestion with speed, ease and safety.

The "D" type 3-ton 36-40 H. P. Leyland truck easily meets these conditions.

It has the following advantages--
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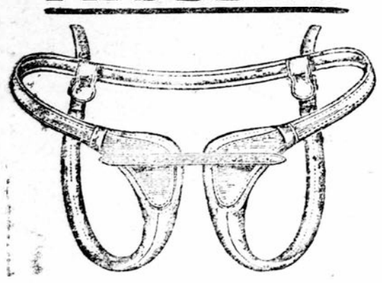

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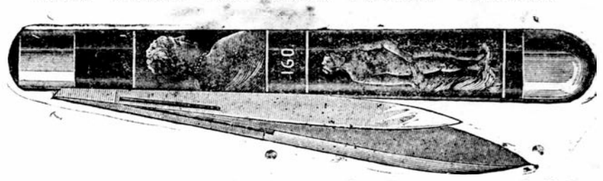

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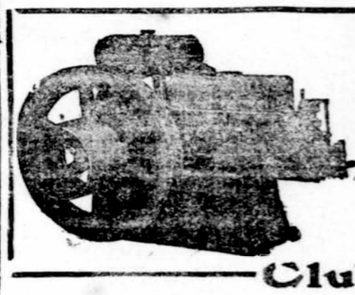

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